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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL. \ \ \No. 34.

ST. SIMONIANISM-FOURIERISM.

his master possessed, to the task of diffusing has already acquired historical importance. the Fourierist ideas of "Pleasurable Labor," de l'Association," &c., and his "Nouveau

speaking to him. tached themselves to Fourier, among whom were but still, from causes which were inevitable ceeded to the vacant chieftainship of the sect, Fourier, has continued to make progress.

general ideas, had been destroyed as a sect; but only to be dispersed through society as separate missionaries, each in his own way, of doctrines in which they had been too well trained ever to forget them. Among the highest names in French literature between 1830 and 1840. were men who had been educated in the Saint-Simonian school. M. Comte, early as his separation from the Saint-Simonians had been, even vet, in his self-selected position as the champion of a powerful atheistic philosophy, retained any of the specific ideas of his old master. niting more of piety and sentiment with the Saint-Simonian creed, M. Pierre Leroux founded the sect of the "Humanitarians." From im as her speculative master, the celebrated athoress, George Sand, derived the proposions which constitute the didactic ingredient her novels. Duveyrier, Carnot and Chevaer entered the lists as political and economical riters. Lastly, gathering around him the reof the party, M. Olinde Rodrigues contined, in an humble way, to defend the memory and ish the opinions of his master. Thus of le Saint-Simonian school it may be said that it was disintegrated, only to be dissolved the beter through society. Fourierism, on the other nd, more precise in its scheme, and demanding in its disciples a more narrow conformation mind, has maintained its nominal existace and organization. With M. Considerant s its head, it now commands the services of a amber of inferior expositors who acknowledge emselves to be Phalangsterians; it also possses various periodical organs of greater or ss note. Meanwhile, its doctrines, thus difased, and mingling with those which were into all classes of society, have seized all descripthe most rank and thorough-going communism, to the mildest advocacy of the extension of the ges.

These arrangements having been agreed to,

Both ideas, however, must rest for credence upon their own proofs and merits. Whether it It will have been observed, that between the be true that society is approaching a crisis in publication of Fourier's first work and that of which the industrial classes shall assume a highhis second, there was an interval of fourteen er position than they have yet held, and if so, years. During this interval, or from 1808 to by what means the transition is to be most easi-1822, the author remained in the same obscure ly and peacefully effected—are questions, to anposition that he had previously held. His swer which one must diligently observe the cur-Theory of the Four Movements" fell dead rent of the times. Whether, again, the co-opeupon the public; probably not twenty persons rative principle be safe, practicable, or advantaread it. It was exactly at this time, as we have geous in the management of business; and if so, since. seen, that Saint-Simon, with considerably great- what form or modification of it is the best-are questions to yield an answer to which experier success, was maturing his views. questions to yield an answer to which experi-In every country, however, there are minds ment must assist reflection. Meanwhile, it is to magnetically responsive to each other through France that we must look for our arguments their very singularities; and as Saint-Simon and illustrations. There first have the quesfound converts in ardent young men such as tions been formally asked; and there first have Comte, Rodrigues and Thierry; so in 1814, they been put to the rough issue of events. It Fourier, narrower and more repulsive as his sys- is our part to watch and profit by what we see. tem was, found an adherent in a person named Let us attempt accordingly to present here in a M. Just Muiron. It was only, however, after condensed and collected form such facts as may the adhesion to Fourier of M. Victor Consider- tend to show on what precise footing the quesant, a young man of energy and high scientific tions of the enfranchisement of the industrial acquirements, who had been educated at the classes, and the organization of labor through Ecole Polytechnique," that his system began the co-operative principle, now stand, in France. decidedly to make way. Seizing on the social And first we shall allude to a very interesting philosophy of Fourier, to the neglect of his ca- experiment made some years ago by a private balistic science, M. Considerant devoted him- individual, and which, although undertaken for self, with far happier talents for exposition than purely private ends, and on a very small scale,

There is in Paris, now or lately occupying the "Industrial Co-operation," &c. Between 1820 house, 11, Rue Saint Georges, a master houseand 1830, Fourier's own works also—his "Traite painter, named Leclaire. On an average, M. Leclaire employs two hundred workmen. For Monde " were making his system better known. some time after commencing business, he pro-Before this time Fourier had come to live in ceeded on the same system with regard to his Paris, in the capacity of a clerk in an Ameri- workmen which he saw others practising, " a syscan mercantile house; and here, accordingly, tem which consists," to use his own language, about the year 1829, he might be seen, a little in paying the workman as little as possible thin man of sixty, with a profound, severe, and and in dismissing him frequently for the smallsad old face, plodding along the streets, nobody est fault." Finding this system unsatisfactory, he altered it; adopted a more liberal scale of It was after the revolution of 1830, and pre- wages; and endeavored, by retaining good and cisely when Saint-Simonianism was on the decline, that Fourierism burst on public notice. produce some stability in the arrangements of Some members of the Saint-Simonian school at- his establishment. The result was encouraging; MM. Jules Lechevalier and Abel Transon; he among which he specifies the listlessness of even likewise gained a very efficient advocate in a the best workmen, and the waste of material likewise gained a very emcient advocate in a lady, Madame Clarisse Vigoureux. By the instrumentality of this lady, assisted by M. Considerant and others, an attempt was made to exemplify the system in a model Phalangstere exemplify the system in a model Phalangstere and discomfort. He resolved, therefore, on a and agricultural colony, to be founded at Conde- total change of system. A reading and intellisur-Vesgres. The attempt, however, failed; and the confederates were obliged to content themselves with the propagation of their views through the press. In 1836, they founded a journal called "La Phalange," the success of journal called "La Phalange," the success of the pressure of th which was such that Fourier, before his death tain necessary preparations, he announced to his in October, 1837, was able to count a number workmen, in the beginning of the year 1842, of disciples in whom he could be sure that his that during that year he was to conduct his esviews would survive. Since that period, chiefly tablishment on the principle in question; in by the exertions of M. Considerant, who sucyear, into partnership with himself, and form of his establishment a little industrial association, ample, speaks from the text, "whoso is least The name of that man may be written on many Fourierism, or at least the social philosophy of his establishment a little industrial association, of which he should be chief.

The promulgation in France almost contem-The details of his scheme were as follows: poraneously of two such social system as those of Saint-Simon and Fourier could not fail to produce immense effects. These effects began, as we have seen, to manifest themselves most decidedly between the years 1830 and 1840. decidedly between the years 1830 and 1840.

The Saint-Simonians, indeed, cohering chiefly in virtue of a common enthusiasm for progress, said a common attachment to a few year large entitled by his services; his journeymen the ordinary wages of about four francs a day (a pound a week) in summer, and three francs a day (fifteen shillings a week) in winter; the foremen and clerks proportionably more; the apprentices proportionably less. These fixed allowances were to be totally independent of the success of the experiment; as regarded his men. M. Leclaire guaranteed their payment. But if the experiment should succeed, then, after the sum-total thus expended in wages had been deducted, and after all the other expenses of the establishment had been paid-such as rent, taxes, material, as well as the interest of the capital invested, there would still remain some surplus of clear profit. Now this surplus, whatever it was, M. Leclaire undertook to distribute faithfully among all the members of the establishment, each sharing in the ratio of his fixed allowance-that is, receiving exactly that proportion of the profits that he received of the total wages-expenses. Thus, supposing the business of the year to yield in all £4,200; supposing the total wages-expenses to be £2,000, and the outlay in rent, taxes, material, interest, bad debts, &c., to be £2,000 more; then there would remain £200 of surplus profits to be divided among all concerned. Of this sum each would receive that proportion which he received of the wages-expenses; consequently, M. Leclaire own share (£2,000 : £200 : : £240 : £24) would be £24. In the same way the share of a journeyman, whose total amount of wages during the year had been £40, would be £4; of a clerk or foreman, whose wages had been £60. the share would be £6; of an apprentice, whose wages had been £4, the share would be 8s Even those workmen who should have been but more purely Saint-Simonian, have descended a few weeks in the establishment were to receive the same equitable proportion; the value lons of minds, and have been varied, modified, of every man's services, and consequently his and expanded into all conceivable forms, from title to a share in the profits being always measured by the amount he had earned in wa-

These arrangements having been agreed to, t-Simon and Fourier may be summed up in the chief of which was that M. Leclaire was his, that their systems deposited in the mind of still to retain the usual rights which belong to a French nation two great ideas, which were master—was, for instance, to have the sole there before—the first, that European so- charge of the purchase of materials, the underety was approaching a crisis the peculiarity of taking of commissions, &c., the experiment was ich as compared with former ones would con- fairly and faithfully tried. The result was most st in this, that it would be an industrial revo-ation—in other words, a revolution by which we are told, "that had worked as much as 300 not only would industrial interests come to pre-dominate in politics, but the industrial mind itelf would be admitted to the mastery in the now before us, the average wages per day of a ministration; the second, that the instrument journeyman house-painter in Paris is 3 1-2 this change, or at least its accompaniment, francs; for 300 days at this rate the return fould be an organization of the laboring clas-would be 1050 francs (£42;) therefore it would ses into compact bodies on the principle of co- appear that a steady journeyman in M. Leclaire's Peration and common responsibility. The first establishment earned that year about 450 francs, these ideas is more peculiarly Saint-Simoni- or £18, more than his brethren in other estaban; it is the summary expression of Saint-Si- lishments. On the supposition, which also on's two fundamental principles, "L'Ameliora- seems the correct one, that M. Leclaire paid his &c., and "A Chacun," &c. The other workmen, in respect of their fixed wages, at the peculiarly Fourierist, involving as it usual rate, this sum of £18 would represent all that is general, and possibly all exactly what the workmen gained by the change is valuable, in Fourier's bewildering of system. For M. Leclaire himself, the gain stem of phalanxes. In neither idea, sim-y expressed and divested of the rubbish at-which he had allowed himself as his personal ached to it, is there anything absolutely repug-lant to good sense, or irreconcilable with Chris-tion of the profits; besides which, it is to be rein belief. Indeed, by some influential men in membered, he drew the interest of his invested town country both ideas have already been capital. Even as a private speculation, therepted—so far, at least, as to form subjects of fore, the experiment was successful—a success Sant meditation. In Mr. Cobden, for in- which is to be accounted for by the superior we see the first idea, or at least a frac- zeal and carefulness produced among the workof it, developed almost to the pitch of bigo- men by the sense of common interest and rehence his laughter at the Duke's Letter, sponsibility, or, as the French express it, soli-

and his denunciations of the ships in the Tagus. | darite. Every boy, for instance, who emptied the point to which he was to attain, lay before system on trial during the following year, and, deed is every man the framer of his own fortune. so far as we are aware, has kept it up ever Many a man that has sunk to deep disgrace,

> [To be concluded.] North British Review.

For the Herald and Journal.

SELFISHNESS AND THE ITINERANCY IN-COMPATIBLE.

congregation of some hundred persons assemful little Wesleyan chapels in New England, he turned into the courses of error, and the rewaiting the entrance of their newly appointed ward due, only, was meeted out to him.

The song of the bird and the rustling of the every good word and work; and at his side, the man of fourscore years worshipping upon the top of his staff. A little farther back, sits the "pleasant hearer," with eyes mildly riveted, and the publican's prayer rising from the heart; and to the same spot intent, the quick, laughing and to the same spot intent, the quick, laughing the same spot intent, the quick of interior is a state of interior in a state of in face of the boy of twelve; and at his left, is an humble, inquiring Mary, who seems ready to be removed from sitting at Jesus' feet on earth, to her mansion in heaven. And the wayfaring man is there, who, though simple, hopes to have a root is the same and the wayfaring al, they will be overborne. have a part in the word of God. And some thirty, forty or fifty attentive, interesting young persons are there, willing to listen to the message of him chosen for them by their ruling Elder.

See yonder statesman, as he ascends the tribune, with firm step and proud bearing. As he draws near to address the multitude a pause broods over it, and thousands wait in breathless of him chosen for them by their ruling Elder.

scholar, and all engage in their duties with new speaker's voice. And as he ceases, they courage.

The hour of the evening prayer meeting ar-

side of home.

pledge themselves to each other and to God bright embodiment of loveliness and perfection place to holiness of heart. A general serious- ward tendency of intemperance, or of any vice tians, and many more almost persuaded. None careful then; you hold the reins of life in you corresponding examples of the man of God; they mean to yield to the convincing arguments

Conference are read, and the itinerant has a new field of labor. This united little church remain after the congregation retire; how sad and lonetheir feelings; but a brother says we are Methodists; how shall we receive our new minister? The general spontaneous response is, with warm hearts, ready purses, and prompt action, upon the principle that selfishness and the itinerancy are incompatible. Thus we received the late one, and thus let us receive his successor. We may find him also an angel of

For the Herald and Journal.

"THE CHOICE OF LIFE." men, and when his achievements were unper- down. formed. It would reveal the same constant The wider the dominion of the federation purpose, that subsequently guided him. In- spreads, the greater the number of local interstead of the passivity that influenced his fellows.

from his childhood would be found the deep traces of a restless spirit, actuated by intense ambition. The means by which he was to rise,

a pot of paint into the kennel, injured himself him in dim uncertainty. But the same undeviand his comrades; and although he might not ating will lived in him, and its nurture was his care for his own loss, his comrades would take constant care. In this consists his greatness him to task for theirs; hence an advantage in While others live out their lives in idleness, he the system not possessed by that of piece-work. is constantly disciplining his powers, and is thus Morally, also, the effects of the experiment were always prepared to seize the moment to ascend. admirable; and, upon the whole, so decided Men see the result, and wonder. Would they was the success, that M. Leclaire continued the wonder less, did they know the process? In-

has cursed his Maker as he met his doom, for the course in which he had only himself to blame. Temptation came; he loved to toy with sin in its winning aspect, and sink into its voluptuous embrace. The song of the syren came welcomed to his ears; and as the ground little by little slipped from his feet, and the bright heavens rolled away as a scroll over his head, Within a few hours ride of one of our large and faintly, still more faintly sounded to his cities lies a neat, quiet village, surrounded on ei-ther side by fine thrifty farms, and active, intel-mercies, he clung to his vices as the dying miser ligent husbandmen. On a bright, calm Sab- to his gold. As to others, to him came precept, bath morning in the delightful month of July a te him came warning, to him came entreaty. While others walked the path of honor and virble themselves in one of the most neat and taste- tue, though assailed with the same temptations.

Upon ourselves depends our lot. In my school-boy days, in attendance at the same place leaf are the introductory music of the sanctuary, when with the hasty and diffident step of one markable for his industry, acquirements and inrecently initiated into the sacred office, enters tellectuality. He distinguished himself in every the pulpit and kneels in silent prayer, the selfdenying itinerant. He rises, and his eye glances over those committed to his charge. It first rests upon the poor widow, whose only relief from the wearying cares of six days' labor, is the explanation from him of Jesus' words.

Next, in solemn, fixed attention, is a brother in whose countenance he reads, I am ready for saw him at a subsequent period, as he lay sense-

His first text is announced: "pray without suspense to catch the first golden words that fall reasing;" his first sermon preached; the con- from his lips. He speaks, and a thrill of grand fregation, silent, subdued, thoughtful, leave the emotion runs through the assembly, enlivening house. Unwearied by the morning's exercises, the Sabbath School claims his attention, and his claims fill the air, and are echoed by those whose hand is cordially extended to every teacher and efforts cannot bring them within range of the

---- "yoke their brutal natures in,

among you all, the same is greatest;" the disci-ples catch the spirit, and the Savior is in their midst. He commences the labors of the week; as he goes from house to house, not the weath-er, the times, or the people are subjects of con-versation, but the immediate interests of the soul, and prayer for the Spirit's help; the calls are felt to be profitable. It is the evening for heart—the fumes of intoxication are in his brain; the weekly prayer meeting; the members of the and he, the leader of senates, has become a slave church are present, and know that they are not | -and a slave to that most crushing and deadly to "be hearers of the word, but doers of the of all tyrants—he has become a slave to his passions. How fearful! Follow the course of that The week ends, the class meets; the pastor, man. From the Senate Chamber or the Cabias a member, meets with them; he prays that net, he wends his way to the haunt of the deall may be as little children; they feel that mon of intemperance. His course downward is they are one family, without the presence of stranger guests; they speak as around the fireawful his fall. The spell of the charmer gradu-Thus ends the first week of the preacher and ally winds itself around him. His mind behis charge at the commencement of a new Con- comes enfeebled, and refuses the giant works it ference year. Many weeks pass thus; the word once gladly accomplished. The sublime impreached takes effect; the church are not idle, but work wherever they are, and one and anoth-dulgent nature, marking him as a child of genier and another join themselves to the praying band.

us, become obliterated, till little semblance is band.

He becomes a Truly it is said, "behold how these Chris- total loss to the world-his name a blank upon tians love one another." As the hart panteth the scroll of being. The poison in his nature after the water brooks, so panteth their souls remains insatiate, until body and mind, resour after holiness. The Christian graces are in ex- ces and health, are swallowed up, and a misera ercise, the fruit of the Spirit abounds. They ble wreck alone left of that which was once

that everything within and without shall give The colors are too faint to paint the down ness prevails; many are persuaded to be Chris- when it has fastened itself upon its victim. Be are too gay, too thoughtful or too hardened entirely to disregard the earnest entreaties and shall be for good or for ill! A. A. S.

THE AMERICAN UNION. It has already wthstood tempest after tem

pest, and outlived successive prophets of ruin A mere handful of provinces, casually united in resistance to England, and on the point of falling to pieces when necessity for resistance ceased, it acquired at that critical moment a new constitution, which knit the disjointed members firmly together. A second war, undertaken against the will of one third of its component States, appeared to threaten it afresh with dissolution; it ended in strengthening the Union, through a new infusion of national spirit, and by rousing a common sentiment, which absorbed sectional jealousies and passions. Next came the consummation of the victory obtained by the Democratic party in their long struggle with the Federalists-a victory which seemed to threaten with speedy de-Repine not at Fortune! you hold the reins struction the bond which it had been the princiof your life in your own hands, and can deter- ple of the latter to vindicate and maintain. But mine whether that life shall be for good or ill! Providence overruled this danger also to a A perusal of the secret history of men that contrary issue; for the State authorities, which have risen to eminence would develope facts could not long have endured the stricter voke much stranger perhaps than the success to intended by the Federalists, submitted easily to which they attained in life. The splendor of the modified control which the disciples of Jeftriumphs often conceals from the eyes men that ferson vested in the central Government. The which is of far more value, the means by which nation overflowed across the bounding Alleghathey were obtained. If this was otherwise, and nies, and spread over the wide valley of the the secret minds of those men were known, Mississippi, and it was pronounced by friends, success would be much more common. The as well as enemies, that the extension of emgreat mass of mankind sweep on in listlessness, pire would inevitably lead to disruption. Conand make no efforts to rise above the position in trary to all anticipation, this very extension has which youth found them. They were not born preserved the unity of the Republic. The great, and therefore are never great. They growing separation of North and South, divided know not the secrets, or have not the impulses in interest, and hostile in feeling, was prevented which lead to acquired greatness. A dissection from coming into direct collision by the introof the life of any noted hero, who blazed out duction of the new Western States. This third when circumstances favored the display of his and powerful element kept the others together in powers, or who himself was the cause and originator of revolutions, would find him as much every subsequent addition has tended to a hero when he was hidden from the gaze of strengthen the fabric rather than to bring it

curity of the Union. It has withstood the shocks of commercial distress, and the extravagance of commercial prosperity; it has been enfeebled by the impulse given to party spirit under a long and idle peace; it seems to encounter no material danger from the questionable success of a war of invasion and conquest; for war, waged like those of the Carthagenians, by hired armies and jealously controlled Generals, are not very likely to produce a Cæsar or Napoleon. As far as human sagacity foresees, the clouds which enveloped the birth of the confederacy have cleared away. There is no peculiar political danger now impending which has not been incurred and surmounted already, and of which American statesmen cannot estimate the amount, and may not be expected to guard against the shock .- Edinburgh Review.

CONTINENTAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

GERMANY.

The deeply engrossing nature of the political events which continue to crowd upon us, filling the sanguine patriot with exulting hope, and the thoughtful Christian with anxiety, if not alarm, has left little either of time or inclination for plans of ecclesiastical reform-still some few of those so hotly pursued in by-past, quieter times, may be noted as having assumed a palpable shape, at least since I last wrote. The claims of freedom of conscience, (and that to the extent of perfect equality of civil rights, to persons of every religious persuasion,) have been legally recognized in Hanover and Brunswick, while measures of a similar tendency are progressing towards final settlement, in all the other sub-divisions of the Great German Fatherland; confessional equality having been unanimously placed as a basement pillar of the new constitution, now being erected in Frankfort, by the legally appointed delegates of the Germanic confederation.

Still greater advances towards complete Jewish emancipation have been made in Prussia, where the change is rendered the more remarkable from the stern resistance made, only last year, to even conniving at the marriage of a Jew with a Christian. The case, which attracted a considerable share of public attention and sympathy, was this: A young Jewish physician, a native of Ko-

tian, applied, with her parent's consent, to the

nigsberg, having won the affections of a Chris-

Consistory Court for permission to marry. Receiving a refusal, he petitioned the governor of the province, and lastly, the king himself on the subject, who directed an examination of the law on the point. This proving unfavorable to the wishes of the young couple, they set off to England, and were duly united in the bands of wedlock, (if I am not mistaken,) in Hull. They returned home, indulging in the hope that, if Prussian law could not sanction, it might at least wink at their transgression. But they little knew the unyielding nature of consistorial consciences! Immediately on their establishment in Konigsberg, the consistory published an ecclesiastical ordinance, annulling their marriage, and pronouncing any children they might have, bastards in the eye of the law. The family of the Christian wife felt naturally as indignant as the Jewish husband at this dishonoring decree, and the public was not slow in express ing its judgment on the spirit which it breathed; but the law remained unaltered, and probably, but for the late, (most lamentable) exercise of mob legislation, would still have remained so. But among much that is evil, the sovereign people in Berlin have accomplished some little good.

A second occurrence, evidencing a determined change in ecclesiastical practice, is the re-instatement of Pastor Detroit, (and that with the refunding of all the salary which, but for his deposition, he would have enjoyed,) over the French Reformed Congregation in Konigsberg. Your readers may probably remember that this reverend gentleman was last year deposed from office, and debarred from preaching, on the ground of heteredox sentiments, by a decree of the Consistory Court, backed and confirmed by the Ministre des Cultes, Eichhorn. But Prussia's ancien regime has passed away, and the order for Detroit's restoration to office emanates from Count de Schwerin, the present Cul-

tice is the published remonstrance to the Berlin cabinet, of four members of the Halle theologocal faculty, the Rev. Professors Tholuck, Muller, Herzog and Huyfield, against the present summoning of the proposed National Evangel-

Fourthly, the Roman Catholic Clergy, alarmed at the possible reaction which the prospective secularization of Prussia's Protestant Churchbenefices may produce on their chartered revenues, are said to be at this moment unwearied in their application to Government, for the ad literam fulfilment of the sanction given by the late King Frederic Wiliiam III. to the Papal Bull, (de salute animarum,) of July 16, 1821, referring to the dotation of the Roman Catho lic Church in Prussia.

Last week we went to Geneva, to attend the anniversary of the "Societes Evangelique." and were very much delighted with our visit. Through the kind hospitality of the friends of God we saw a great deal of the pastors and others during our short stay, having met large parties in the evenings. The public meetings, perhaps, were the least interesting, for the time was chiefly taken up with reading a number of reports and letters, and the speakers were few. and the speaking short. At the second meeting, nearly three hours were taken up with the reports, singing and prayer, and less than an hour in speaking, which to us was a disappointment, as we wished to hear the pastors from different countries. We were not a little amused at the continual succession of listeners. They seemed to go home to dinner, and after about an hour's absence returned to take their places; but as they did this as if by agreement, they did not all go at once, otherwise the party who resolved to sit out the whole would have been left in a decided minority. The meetings were decidedly extempore, as there was no preconcerted plan, for after one speaker had said his say, the chairman courteously asked if there was any other who wished to deliver himself of a speech; but as they were not much burdened the meetings were closed, because no one answered to the call. I think the longest speech occupied a quarter of an hour. They were generally from five to ten minutes, which gave no time for any interesting detail. They acted upon the maxim, "short and sweet." The report of the schools was delivered with much energy and eloquence by M. Merle D'Aubigne.

In the evening of the second day I beheld

ticular sections are destined to endanger the se-7 one of the most interesting scenes I ever witnessed. In the charming grounds of a Colonel Tronchant, four miles out of the town on the Savoy side, about 250 men sat down to break bread, sub die, to celebrate the union of the churches. About six o'clock they struck up a hymn, the effect of which was very remarkable. The length of the table was from fifty to sixty yards. I was near one end, and as the melody ran along the range, and died away in the distance, the impression was transporting. To heighten the impression, we were in a long walk, in the midst of a magnificent forest, with the Alps in the distance. After this, several pastors mounted their chairs and delivered addresses full of love and heart. About sunset, our host made a motion that each would carry his chair with him and adjourn to the house. The dying rays of the setting sun now crimsoned the snowy summits of the Alps, amidst which Mont Blanc stood out in all its grandeur. The whole scene was worth coming out all the way to Switzerland to enjoy it. After this, we went into the house, when addresses were delivered, intermingled with singing and prayer, and we did not disperse until ten o'clock. I shall not soon forget this delightful day.-Evangelical Christendom.

For the Herald and Journal.

BENEVOLENCE OF SECRET PRAYER.

Benevolence of the most godlike character will lead its possessor to pray much for others, especially in secret. Clothing the naked, and feeding the hungry, does not afford that real satisfaction and benefit to Christians that laboring in prayer for them affords. Satan through his devices may mar and counterfeit the former way of doing good, but he can never do so with the latter. We cannot see more clearly, or feel more deeply the hallowing influences of holiness as when dwelling upon the benevolence of God, of Christ, of the Holy Ghost, as manifested in behalf of a perishing world. As we imbibe a benevolence of this character, we approximate nearer and nearer the true standard of Christian

In prayer, we may in the fullest sense, "Do good unto all men," and in the spirit of this duty we live, and walk, and talk with God. The weakest saint may by this means move the hand that moves the world. In speaking of prayer, Bickersteth says, it "is an engine of greater power than all other things put together." How sinful then must we be, who neglect a faithful use of this holy weapon, this mighty power delegated to us by the God of heaven in behalf of perishing souls?

Reader, do you consider this talent for usefulness which God has committed to your trust? Is it faithfully used? Let it be borne in mind that the solemn reckoning will be made with each servant who hath received his Lord's goods. It will then be known how much secret prayer for souls has been offered. If thou hast been faithful in this matter, thy "Father who seeth in secret will reward thee openly." B. S.

STATISTICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The New Orleans Bulletin is summing up the losses in the Mexican War, by death in the battle field and by disease. The former bears but a small comparison to the latter. The soldier in Mexico had much less danger to encouner from the bullets of the foe than from the inhospitable climate. The whole number of Americans killed in the war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2,000, and the wounded at 4,000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose no less than one fourth, say 1,000, making in all 3,000 deaths from battle.

The ravages from disease were terrible. At Perote there are two thousand six hundred American graves, all victims of disease. At the city of Mexico the deaths were, for a greater part of the time, 1,000 monthly.

The first Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments. recently returned, went out 1,800 strong, (900 each;) they brought home about six hundred of their original number. About 220 fell in battle, nearly four hundred died, and about six hundred was discharged as unfit for duty. How many of the latter has since died is of course

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, also recently returned, lost three hundred and sixty by death. Neither of these regiments have been in action. Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, took down a

company of 104 men; he brought back seventeen; he entered the battle of Contreras with thirty-three men; he brought nineteen out

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Colonel Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country than when marched in the interior on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; and about 220 actually died! a large number were discharged with broken down and ruined constitutions; and many of them, no doubt, have since gone to their graves; and the battalion was reduced to thirty-four men fit for duty!! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men, a single private answered to the call, and was its only living representative. The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sargeants, and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer.) were dead!

We have heard from officers of many other regiments, details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same

THE DEWDROPS.

A child, one too wise and good for this world. saw on a summer's morning that the dewdrops did not lie and glitter upon the flowers, for the angry sun came in its might and dried them up, and they were seen no more. Soon a rainbow was seen in the clouds, and his father told him, "There are the dewdrops over which thou didst grieve, and they now shine in splendor in heaven, and no foot can crush them; and remember my child, if thou vanishest soon from earth, it will be to shine in heaven."-Richter.

stablished in every he year.
ablishing the office mon Schools, the "to spend at least ent counties of the pose of promoting, d other means, the " Whoever reads oner will see abunolishment of this ofhistory of Common r is required to beoffice is too limited. sustained, it demands me, and energies of hole time should be nis compensation inua Gazette. DLITICIAN. apidated condition-

ut in the streets, and respect. He sat on head upon his hand, on a stepping stone. time been silent, abhich he relieved at inh his teeth, forlornly n, heaving a deep sigh, tell me-put not your navint. None of 'em ney of me, and I nevrow nothing of them. our trust in politicians! There's no two medit I been serving my this five years; going y day-lights out, and havn't I blocked wines, carried I don't know d broken noses for the lth, and the purity of what? Why for 'nix. it, the country has put and swindled me out et no office. Repub-'t want any reward for t to be took good care do. Being taken good ing. Republics is unthey aint! I love my an office-I did'nt care asy. I wanted to take I wanted my country to work is the trade I'm line. Talking in the ar-room, anywhere. I pping for meals, and to em, and I know-none g, and I've a great mind half a day .- J. C. Neal.

MS AND JOURNAL. who undertake the risk sno do so solely for the benefit of Ohrist, without receiving tever for their services. The ing the necessary expenses of w England, Maine, New Hamparnal is published weekly, at s in the Methodist Episcopal ts, to whom payment may be

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VINEYARD CAMP MEETING.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., companies of our breth-ren from different places on the New Bedford and Sandwich Districts repaired to our far-famed and much-loved "Wesleyan Grove," to spend a week in celebrating our yearly "feast of tabernacles," in seek-ing a description of Christ and in laboring. ing a deeper conformity to Christ, and in labo ing for the conversion of sinners. Hallowed remembrances filled our minds as we once more walked up the spacious avenue to our oaken-pillared temple, and th voice of prayer and the hosannas of the people broke upon our ears. So much has been said in by-gone years of the beauties of this select spot and its adaptedness to the purposes of a camp meeting, that it might seem superfluous for me to add a single word in its praise, yet I can hardly forbear doing so when rs and other friends of much experience and ministers and other friends or intich experience and of sound judgment in such matters, who visit this site for the first time, are so unanimous in their commen dations of it over all others they have visited on sim lar occasions. The night scenes were peculiarly beautiful this year, as, after the hour of ten, one viewed this clustered temple from some point near the stand, the worshipping multitude having retired from its area, the curtains of the tents being drawn down, the lights from within shining through each one of their snowy fronts, and the full, silvery moon throwing her splendor upon the over-arching foliage of the towering, time-honored oaks. The view strongaroma of the Mississippi. In this, however, we had the advantage of looking upon a scene sketched by God's own pencil, here and there blended with the traces of His people's devotion and co-operation, while in the other, we have the result of human skill in spreading upon canvass the similar works of nature, together with the neighboring ones of human art and enterprise. Although many came on to the ground on the first

day of the meeting, the number greatly increased on following days. Several tents graced the circle for the first time. The whole number in the grove was sixty-four. Many more of our friends tented upon the ground than ever before. The congregation on each day was proportionally large. On Sabbath it was estimated at between two and three thousand.

Friendly salutations and greetings contributed, as usual, to the enjoyment of the occasion. Similar meetings having been held here for many years, members of different scalaring. bers of different societies formed Christian acquaintances which it is pleasing to renew from year to to year. It is feared, however, that, by a very large majority of our people, quite too much of the is occupied in the sociabilities of the occasion. to the exclusion of the more important part of our duties, which relate more immediately to deep com-munion with our God and the undying interests of our fellow men.

The public services at the stand were commenced on Tuesday evening, by an appropriate sermon from Bro. E. Grant. Preaching on Wednesday by Bros. J. E. Gifford, W. Richards, and W. Cone. On Thursday, by J. Cady, R. W. Allen, and T. Hardman. Friday, by J. Livesey, D. Webb, and J. Lovejoy. Saturday, Robert Allyn, W. Livesey, and H. Baylies. Sunday, C. H. Titus, R. Livesey, and F. Upham. Monday, N. Goodrich, S. W. Coggeshall, and H. W. Houghton. The sermons were all forcible, and well the occasion. Most of them were followed up by exhortation from other brethren.

Public prayer meetings were held each afternoon in which many were born of God. On Thursday and Friday mornings at 81-2 o'clock, public meetings for prayer and exhortation were held at the stand, in which both ministers and laity participated. On Sat urday morning a similar meeting was superceded by one at which very excellent and appropriate addresses were delivered by Bros. W. Richards of Monument Robert Allyn, Principal of our Conference Academy and R. W. Allen, of Providence, on the subject early religious training, especially in connection with the Sabbath School. I should be glad to give sketches of these excellent performances, did my limits allow it. They were full of interest. At the conclusion, the baptismal service was read by Bro. R. W. Allen, and the ordinance of baptism administered to several children by Bro. F. Upham. Altogether, this was one of the most interesting exercises of our meeting. May the spiritual interests of our children, in which consists the highest hopes of the church, never be lost sight of by our ministers

and people. Sabbath morning, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about 450 communicants, and on Monday morning 125 persons spoke in love feast 35 of whom professed to enjoy the blessing of per-fect love. Both these were seasons of joy and con-secration. At the close of the love feast a liberal collection was taken up to aid two of our preachers who have hard fields of labor, with but very stinted means

As a general remark I may say that this camp meeting was characterized throughout by deep spiritual power and profit to our brethren present, both in the ministry and membership. It was nothing inferise respects, to those we have enjoyed in this grove in years past. Indeed, the interest of the meeting was greater by reason of the greater numbers in attendance. Many sought and experienced a deepening of the work of grace. Many backsliders and lukewarm persons were reclaimed; about 40 souls were converted, and large numbers left the ground impressed with a sense of their need of salvation through the atoning blood of the Redeemer. The weather was very fine.

The greatest annoyance experienced by us on this occasion was produced by "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," whose objects and aims in visiting the ground was no less apparent than their characte the disgraceful acts of such individuals, (for which of course, those who go to the grove to worsh God and to do good cannot be held responsible, which the enemies of God and of camp meetings, are wont to associate with the holding of such meetings, in a manner calculated to bring them and the cause of Christ, which we seek to promote, in to reproach. Happily, however, in the latitude and longitude of "Wesleyan Grove," such is the promptness and vigilance of our committees and our peace officers, that villany can make but little advancement without detection and arrest. I think the truth of this remark cannot well be resisted by those in any way interested in the fate of a certain 15 gallon wild beast and his prowling companions of the demi-john and jug tribes, who were found at large with no keep or claim them. Being "wont to push with their horns," and being, in this case, evidentbent on mischief, invading our territory, the were caught and condemned to die by being struck upon the head or elsewhere with an axe, and ouring out all their life blood upon the dry and thirsty earth.

All the expenses of the ground incurred this year, together with a debt remaining from last year, were promptly met; so that nothing is now due for the excellent accommodations and fixtures of our encampment.

At one of our business meetings, the preachers and brethren present voted unanimously to request Father Webb, who has now been in the ministry about fifty years, to preach his semi-centenary ser next session of the Providence Conference, and also repeat it at our camp meeting

Our meeting closed early on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., with appropriate exercises at the stand, conducted by Bros. F. Upham, R. W. Allen, and Thos. Ely, the excellent Presiding Elder of New Bedford Distret, who has discharged the duties of President of this meeting efficiently and effectually. May this meeting prove an abundant blessing to the churches and the world.

H. VINCENT, Secretary. Edgartown, Aug 17, 1848.

NEWARK WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

It is a source of peculiar gratification to the Chris tian public that so many literary institutions of the highest order, and under the most positive moral and religious influences, are springing up in every direc-tion in our country. It is with great pleasure that we witness the zeal exhibited by our own denomination in this respect. Almost every Conference has its own well established and efficient Academy, and numerous prosperous private institutions are in successful operation in various parts of the country. best arranged edifice and system of education for ac training that has ever come under our no tice is the one bearing the title at the head of this article, and situated in the beautiful and healthy city of Newark, N. J. A new and imposing edifice has been constructed after the most approved model, and with every modern improvement and facility for study, health and comfort. As Providence evidently designs, it is prepared for the simultaneous education of both sexes, and yet is defended from all the objection that attach to the large public acade The entrances, playgrounds and study rooms are entirely separate, the building having two rtments, and uniting only at the Principal's room, the parlor, recitation rooms, and the chapel. There are no boarding halls—in our estima.

tion a great improvement-but in their place ample accomodations have been provided by the trustees in the families of the teachers, and in the homes of sev-eral pious ladies where the faculty can exercise over the pupils all necessary discipline, and where the students will enjoy the sympathy and supervision of

kind and judicious friend, and the refining influences of an intelligent, Christian home. The plan of studying in dormitories, and only meeting the teacher at recitation, (a plan so tempting and conducive to indolence, especially in regard to young pupils) as practised by our large acadamies, is not to be followed here, but the students in study hours are in the presence of some one of the instructors. If any of our friends have children in delicate health, or desire for them a more quiet and select training than they can obtain at Wilbraham, we know of no place superior to the Newark Institute. Our good brother Brown, who left us an enfeebled invalid, and has resided for a year in Newark, has recruited his strength, and now enjoys confirmed health under the influence of its milder skies and softer atmosphere. The Faculty of the academy is large and of a superior character, consisting of five gentlemen and four ladies. The principal, Sidera Chase, A. M., has been for a number of years in charge of a popular ladies academy in Middletown, Conn., and commences his new relation with a well earned reputation for scho arship, tact in teaching, and amenity of manners The Institute opens on the 6th of September, under the most favorable auspices, and we can but desire i its behalf a success commensurate with the care and expense attending its establishment. To Rev. D. P. Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union, also a resident of Newark, is due the credit of originating and executing this noble unde taking, and we trust his own eyes will witness the reward of his labors. Circulars and farther information may be obtained at No. 3 Cornhill. B. K. PEIRCE.

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1848.

BISHOP SOULE. THE M. E. CHURCH, AND THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

We last week referred to Bishop Soule's letter to The Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episconal Church, South," It is unquestionably a very ably written document-much superior in all literary respects to anything we ever saw before from the Bishop's pen. He insists that our explanation of the act against " Fraternization " was correct, and tells several other important anti-slavery truths of the North to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was suggested some time ago by a member of a New England Conference, that we ought to pass a vote of thanks to the Southern Methodist editors for their publication of New England opinions. Our "Antislavery Reports," and other similar documents. whether Conference or individual ones, which have heretofore been denied insertion in the "Great Official," get thorough currency in the Southern papers. The comments on them are wrong to be sure, but then they speak for themselves, and that's something, certainly. The comments cannot entirely distort their sense or counteract their tendency. We have no doubt that many a conscientious Southerner reads these citations with compunctious misgivings respecting the "Patriarchal Institution."

Most of Bishop Soule's statements are substantially correct, so far as they relate to slavery, but his reasonings are fallacious. He accuses the North of inconsistency in opposing the South, while retaining a portion of slaveholding territory and aiming at more. How can the good Bishop utter such a sophism? In respect to the acquisition of Southern territory, does he not know it was distinctly assumed in the discussions of the General Conference, that in going South our object would not be to seek the patronage of slaveholders, but (as Mr. Finley and States, does not the Bishop acknowledge that they stand in a relation to slavery very different from that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South? If not, we will suggest a few particulars to him.

First, then, The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has (as in the well known resolutions of the Georgia and South Carolina Conferences, and the writings and speeches of her leading men) renounced the old sentiment of Methodism on the moral turpitude of slavery, and its influence on the subject is pro-slavery and only pro-slavery; whereas our border churches in slaveholding States, by their very adhesion to us, show that they adhere to the old platform.

Second, The Church South revolted from the Methodist Episcopal Church because the latter would not admit slavery into the Episcopacy; whereas our churches in slaveholding States sustained our opposition to the proposed encroachment. The Northern Church never has admitted such a moral monstrosity as slavery in the Episcopacy; whereas the Church South now maintains some half, or more, of its Bishops in this great sin-a sin that renders our land a stench in the nostrils of the nations and of God.

Third, The Church South exercises no longer any restraint on its ministry in respect to slavery; its preachers are personally and generally becoming involved in the heinous guilt; some of them are noted as extensive planters; whereas the churches which adhere in slave States to the North, do not and would not tolerate it in the ministry. The people sustain their preachers in thus practically reprobating the evil by their example.

Fourth, Our border churches are within a region where slavery is fast declining; where not only the old doctrines of Methodism on the subject are entertained in the church, but the old doctrines of the fathers of the country, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry, &c., are entertained among the citizens at large, slavery is acknowledged to be a very great curse, and its extirpation is looked for and is hastening on, and we believe that by prudence on our part and the local exertions of our brethren there, we shall soon be rid of the evil; whereas the political and moral rightfulness of slavery is generally asserted throughout the region of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; no measures anticipatory of its extinction are ever thought of by State or Church, but all tendencies are to rivet and perpetuate it indefinitely; and meanwhile the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, not only succumbs to this deplorable demoralization of public sentiment, but by its every act on the subject, at and since the General Conference of 1844, has encouraged the downward tendency.

These suggestions we submit to our old friend as indispensable elements in any just estimate of the relations of the two parties to slavery.

NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The Nashville Christian Advocate repeats its at-tack on the Methodist preacher (of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,) who writes against slavery in the Louisville (Ky.) Examiner. This writer is laboring to bring the Church South into a position properly hostile to slavery-the Advocate knows this would be ruinous to the present policy of the Church South, and therefore opposes it. The editor says:

"The man 'Under the Bridge' seems to be a ignorant of New Testament teaching as of Methodist history, on the subject of slavery and the duty of those that are bound. If he would come out openly with his doctrines, and advocate stealing slaves, might at least have credit for open frankness."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Serald

LETTER FROM ONEIDA CONFERENCE.

Candidates—Dyspepsia—Tract and Bible Collections—Missionary Meeting—Rev. Mr. Benham—The African Mission—Inter-

Owego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1848.

pline requires the preacher in charge to announce to proofs of sound conversion. He related several in could not see how any person, who had not a desire shame as the first impulse, were reclaimed. to meddle with other people's business, would very In the enumeration of the difficulties with whi anxiously seek admission to these meetings of our the missionary must contend, he mentioned Gregreism, church. The Conference finally very unanimously or a dependence on amulets or charms to avert evil; resolved to abide by all the requisitions of the Dis- Mohammedanism, which is often closely interwoven cipline as to this matter for the future, and the result with the former; polygamy, which existed to such an will probably be a great increase of benefit to the extent that it was lawful for one man to have from

to the candidates for admission into full connection, tion of the demands and wants of the Africans. a brother desired to ask them a still further question. In the evening, our Br. Dana maintained most forcin respect to our churches at present in slaveholding sessions have been disturbed by this vexing subject. Some improved the opportunity, an the hands of Him who has sent us as his ambassadors on this mission of mercy?

Seven young men were admitted into full conand Presiding Elders, these brethren are just those wanted for the Methodist ministry. The Bishop remarked to them, that that moment in which they stood together around the altar ready for examination was the most important they had ever seen. Having put the interrogatories, "Are you going on to perfection?" "Do you expect to be made perfect preacher," the eleventh, which reads thus: "You have anon. nothing to do but to save souls ; therefore, spend and be spent in this work; and go always, not only to those that want you, but to those that want you most." It is not enough, he thought, to preach on the Sabbath, while in the neighborhoods, two, three and four miles distant, dwelt multitudes who would fill the school houses, but cared not enough for their souls to travel to the plain of ill effects from preaching thrice on the Sab- Conference. bath-and more than that, they would not have the The cave is located 32 miles West from Albany.

tributed 248,954. Probably the ensuing year will and it will be as well to let him. witness an increase. One hundred and four conver- At fifteen minutes of ten, A. M., we entered the instruments in the hands of God!

Our Missonary anniversary was very interesting. Eagle." his true sentiments on a recent occasion not 'yet for-

nal. Can't you come this way bye and bye? All this, however, please consider an episode-and if I do deviate from strict rules, recollect I am writing a Bishop Janes-Love Feasts-Secret Societies-Examination of letter, and therefore privileged to say what is uppermost in my mind at the time. And now, let us return to Br. Benham, and hear a sketch of what he has to say. I stand among you, said he, as another among the many evidences that there is a God who DEAR BR. STEVENS :- This place is the seat of hears and answers prayer. I have not forgotten the the session of the Oneida Conference, which this day scene at my departure, when this Conference solemnadjourned. The excellent Bishop Janes, small in ly agreed to pray for my success, preservation and stature, but possessed of a soul much larger than is return; and in my darkest, weakest and most debilisometimes found in men of greater physical solidity, tated hours I never doubted our preservation and represided over our deliberations, exhibiting that pres- turn to our home. The publication of the Gospel ence of mind in the intricacies of business which plan is not only the only means of the salvation of marks the really great, and all that sweetness of the world, but of its civilization also. And the spirit temper which endears its possessor to all around. of the Evangelical Alliance, if it prevails anywhere, There were several things of marked interest dur- it is in a missionary field. In giving some statistics ing the session. One had reference to love feasts, of our mission in Africa, he said that the work of Each Presiding Elder was required to state, in his colonization commenced about twenty-seven years account of his district, the manner in which these since, through which there are in Liberia proper and meetings were held thereon. It was found that the Cape Palmas about five thousand, through whom we disciplinary regulations had not been faithfully ad-reach the natives. In the Liberia Conference there hered to, while on some districts the ticket system, are fifteen members, of whom thirteen are in the regproper discrimination as to the character of those ular work. The number employed by the Board is admitted, and closed doors, might be numbered thirty-eight in all. The membership is nine hundred among those thing that once were. The Bishop, on and forty, of whom one-tenth were added the last the request of the Conference, decided that the term year. There are seventeen stations, of which one-"strangers," in the question of our Discipline, "How half are among the natives. The field now occupied often shall we permit strangers to be present at our is a tract 350 miles on the coast, and extending about love feasts," included all who were not members of, 150 into the interior. During his stay there the increase or probationers in our church. Other denominations of members was about one-fifth, Br. B. referred to the have their church meetings, and their covenant meet- Pons, which is not forgotten by either us or you in ings, and we our love feasts. They, so far as he New England. Little did we expect, said he, to see knew, admitted none to those meetings who were not their conversion to God, when we were allowed to members, but we surpass them in admitting others select one hundred of the children on board that yes-"twice or thrice." The Bishop repudiated the idea sel to adopt as the children of the mission. Coming of the love feast being simply a social religious meeting, a notion which many of our people have adopted. diseases of the coast, so that when we left, only six-While it partakes somewhat of this character, it is ty-five were alive, but of those, forty were on trial our regular and only church meeting. The Disci- in the church, and had given the most satisfactory the church the expulsion of any member. The laws cidents tending to show this fact, the evangelical of the land do not allow him to announce it in the ideas of the converts, and the earnestness with which open congregation-but if we do not discriminate, they sought Jesus and plead for others. One good how can we avoid falling under its censure? He effect was that a number of backsliders, from very

two to nine hundred wives ; slavery, which is carried Another matter related to secret societies. Quite on to a shameful and astonishing extent, and that in a number of our preachers had connected themselves spite of armed vessels cruising on the coast; and After the Bishop had propounded the usual questions only an outline. He closed with a thrilling exhibi-

Leave being obtained, he inquired if they were members of any secret society. One only responded in cally a missionary church, and that, therefore, every the affirmative. After some discussion, a resolution minister and member is to be a missionary. We was adopted affectionately requesting this brother to have not done our duty in this thing. Dr. Pitman dissolve his connection with it. Subsequently, the followed with some statistics. It needs \$160,000 to trated almost six miles into this wonderful cavern. Presiding Elders were requested to inform the Consustain our present missions, making no account of There is one more large room beyond this called the ference of any on their districts known by them to any desired additions. The appropriations for the belong to any of these associations, and the preach- last year were \$80,000, to help meet which \$20,000 ers likewise of any Presiding Elder. A resolution were in the treasury at the outset. That for the about four hours and five minutes from the time we was also adopted, earnestly and affectionately desir-present year is \$83,000. Here is no calculation for entered we were out again in the light of day. We felt ing all preachers of the Conference who were con- incidental expenses, which must be met in some way, no sensation of fatigue; the air is pure and invigoratnected with any of them, to dissolve their connection but simply what the Board must have. If every ing. This will be a great place of resort. We establishment of a college in Liberia, Africa, as soon as practicable. The merits of these societies member of the church would pay the small sum of were very properly left untouched. The question of sixteen cents, present missions could be sustained, Village that used to be visited, but has been robbed the expediency of Methodist travelling preachers and then if four cents were added, our missionary of its minerals. The county of Schoharie is said by was the main one before us. All wish to censure operations could be enlarged. Having announced those who had united with these bodies was dis- the text assigned him to be "Action," the Doctor others declared) to rally the genuine Methodist antislavery men of the South? And does he really suppose that any others than such would join us? And the Oneida Conference is not the only one whose his audience to become as happy as they could be. Ought we not, my dear brother, who profess to trust tion amounted to \$63. Then it was proposed to ourselves to Providence, really trust our interests in raise thirty dollars to educate an African boy, to be named Andrew J. Crandall, after our brother who, by transfer, is about to remove from us to St. Louis. which, you recollect, is South of the line established nection. Judging from the reports of committees by the famous Plan of Separation. Several were made life members of the Conference Society, among whom were the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, and his lady, and the lady of Br. Crandall.

Speaking of Br. Crandall reminds me of his farewell. He has been one of our most effective men. Sent by what he thinks impossible to mistake as the in love in this life?" "Are you groaning after it?" call of God, he goes cheerfully and gladly, accomhe said he hoped he should never hear of any of panied by the prayers of the brethren with whom he them saying regeneration and sanctification were has for years toiled and suffered, hoping to do good identical. The very answers given denied any mid- to the adhering brethren in St. Louis, but prepared dle ground. He also thought that our fathers, had for the worst that can befall him. He will be able to they suspected what has actually come to pass in carry a considerable sum of money to aid his charge these days, would have included in the question re- in paying off the debt on the house they have built. specting "the first, tenth and twelfth rules of a May God bless him in his noble enterprise! More

A GREAT CURIOSTY.

Great Cave in Schoharie County, N. Y .- Preparation for entering-Dr. Jesse T. Peck—Exploration—Splendid apartments—Subter-ranean Cataract—Worship in the interior of the earth—Musical Hall-The Rocky Mountains under ground-The "Winding Way "-Daylight again.

DEAR BRO. STEVENS :- I "took notes by the way church on the Sabbath. Surely these are they who of a late visit to "Howe's Cave," with a few friends, want us most. The preacher who would preach three which I send you. Among our company were Dr. or four times a week in this manner, would not com- J. T. Peck and Rev. C. E. Giddings, both of Troy

dyspepsia. Our fathers did not suffer from it. As to in Schoharie County, five miles West of Schoharie time for preparation, he must be but illy qualified for his village, which stands in one of the most beautiful work, who could not in travelling two or three miles valleys in the world. We were provided each with a arrange a few thoughts on a passage of Scripture so cave dress, consisting of a short jacket, and pantaas to instruct and profit a congregation. There might loons of striped bed ticking and a cloth cap to cornot be so much bone in his sermon, but there would respond. Dr. Peck was the most difficult to apparel, on account of his largely respectable dimensions, but At the anniversary of our Tract Society, it was as- with some cording and fixing he was at last equipped, certained that the amount expended for tracts during and, each a lamp in his hand, we proceeded to folthe year was \$132.60; and the number of pages dis- low our cicerone, who by the by ought to go ahead,

sions could be traced to these little messengers, as cave. How cold and bracing the atmosphere! Near the entrance of a large room, called "Washington's The money collected for the Bible cause amounted Hall," in a niche in the wall, is an immense stalac-\$1,409.76; and the collections to defray the ex- tite, said to resemble the "Father of his country:" enses of the delegates to the General Conference, here too is a stalagmite called "Washington's Epaulette," and another which is named the "American

Saturday afternoon and evening, it was feared, was The next place of note is the "Tunnel." This an unfavorable time for that meeting, but the circum- was formerly the most difficult passage in the cave; stances of the occasion called forth a full house, but Mr. Howe has cut a passage around it, and at The Report of the Treasurer showed a collection of considerable expense improved the whole route. \$4,183.87 during the year-a larger amount than was From this point we passed along a number of gallerever before raised by us in a single year. Our be- ies, at the end of which we entered a large room. loved Br. Benham, so recently from the inhospitable From the roof and on the sides of this apartmen coast of Africa, occupied the afternoon in giving us were a great many beautiful stalactites, presenting some account of our African mission, its success, its the appearance of vast icicles. Here we entered difficulties and prospects. I wish I could transfer long winding passage called "Harlem Tunnel," the whole scene—speaker, audience, words, gestures about 14 rods in length; this is a somewhat difficult and all-to your own presence; or, which would have passage, though much improved; it is necessary to answered the same and a little better purpose, I wish remember Franklin's advice here, and " stoop a little,' you had been there, and then you would have been the height being only about four feet. We passed unusually fired up for a speech in the evening, unless around into a long gallery, then climbing a kind of your heart is made of harder stuff than I believe stairway, rather wet and slippery, we entered a sort and that would have been doubly pleasing to us, for of rotunda, on either side of which are openings into there are very many who would gladly see and hear, wide passages and large rooms, but so difficult of ac the little man who dared deliver himself fearlessly of cess that travellers seldom enter them. It is said that these side passages have been explored to the aggotten by yourself or your readers. More than one gregate distance of twelve or fourteen miles. Very late General Conference, that this new policy is ut-

among us regret that that same man found it expedi- soon we entered a room in which we heard the loud terly at variance with the contemplated reforms of roaring of a cataract; quite a stream of clear water our Book interest. Our brethren, the agents, were passes through an aperture here, and, passing timid about these reforms, and their schemes respectdown, enters a chamber beneath, flows across the floor, and is suddenly precipitated several hundred duction of the discount was not designed to make up feet below. The mind is filled with indescribable emotions as the sound falls heavily upon the ear from the the latter. The object was clear, viz: to cheapen the terrible abyss.

> addressed us on the wisdom and power of God; he edly evaded the purpose of the Conference. If, howthen led in an appropriate prayer, and it was good to ever, through a petty caution, (the great defect, we be there. A few weeks previous I had listened to think, heretofore in our book policy) they have, not the voice of Rev. J. Lindsey in the same room, and properly discriminated the reduced prices in their as we bowed down I cast my eyes on his venerable new catalogue, this too is a proper subject of anicountenance; the time, the place, all seemed to say, madversion, and we hope will be thoroughly scruti-God is even here. A strange solemnity impressed nized. What we want most for our Book interest at

> Book, "O, for a thousand tongues," &c., in the tune may be effectually silenced or confirmed. of Majesty, and it was thrilling indeed. On one occasion I heard a pistol fired in this room; the sound surpassed the heaviest peal of thunder I ever heard; it was perfectly astounding. In this The Western papers abound in references to the hall is a large stalactite called the Piano. It looks frequent escape of slaves from Kentucky. No less more like an Irish harp. Mr. Howe has refused than 66 are said to have run away from their beloved \$200 for this specimen.

to weigh upwards of five hundred tons.

our cicerone proceeded up the steep ascent, and, with ning off of negroes before." a lamp in each hand, he sat on a rock that to the company had very much the appearance of an elephant. very demonstrations of the North must tell powerful-The view here is awfully grand, the ascent laborious ly on the slavery of the Northern slaveholding States. and somewhat dangerous.

ing Way;" the entrance is a loop hole ten feet long, right. round as a barrel, that no man as large as Dr. Peck had ever entered; his weight is 250 pounds; but the Doctor is a man not easily frightened, as the friends Journal of Commerce states that the recent revoluof the Troy Conference Academy very well know. So he put himself to it feet foremost, and after an ef- France which was not supposed to exist. Villages, fort he passed through and we followed on. But the where before a Protestant could not find a congregaglorious "Winding Way," a just and true description, if allowed to preach at all, have now dismissed tion of it cannot be given; you must come and see their Catholic curates, and called in evangelical minit. It is a narrow passage near a mile in extent, valisters. rying from four to one hundred feet in height, and from two to four feet in width. It winds along in a most beautiful zigzag course, and looks more like the meeting at Long Island, Me., would be held the a number of our preachers had connected themselves spite of armed vessels cruising on the coast; and with these associations, and the thing was increasing. spite of armed vessels cruising on the coast; and most beautiful right and the first present the spite of armed vessels cruising on the coast; and most beautiful right and the first present the firs anything in nature. The arches are regular, and the floor level; it affords the best walking in the

> At the termination of this "Way." is the "Rotunda:" this room is thirty or forty feet in diameter, and November as a day of general thanksgiving. extends some six hundred feet; fluted columns rise from the floor in regular order. We had now pene-"Capitol;" but we had travelled far enough for one tory at Auburn, under the direction of Rev. C. P. day; we commenced retracing our steps, and in have another cave four miles North from Schoharie travellers to be as rich in caverns and minerals as any place of its size in the world. The Messrs. Ghebbords of Schoharie, have two large and very rich cab- the work will continue to merit the public patronage. inets of minerals. Come and see this great wonder. It is no doubt one of the best juvenile magazines of JOHN THOMSON.

THE RIGHT WAY.

line," predicted by Southern papers; but have heard church, 10,000; Baptist, 70,000; Methodist, 38,000; of none yet. A brother in Missouri writes to the Campbellite, 40,000. Western Christian Advocate the following bulletin of the state of the war there:

And some have said the Mexican war was statistics of the Annual Conference just published nothing, compared to the war we would have in these Southern States. Well, I am just from the field of battle, and ready to report. But we are glad to in- Itinerant preachers, 1,400; local do., 3,143. form you that with us the war was commenced and carried through on Christian principles. Our fourth Quarterly meeting was commenced on

David Thompson, using the sword of the Spirit. At the first onset I thought we gained a decided advanmore apparent. Saturday evening we gained a most ple. signal victory, so that we had but little to do on the Sabbath but gather up the spoils, or weep with those that wept, or mourn with the mourner. Sabbath evening the good Lord visited us in converting power, in a letter dated March 27, says: "A new impulse and we had the shout of a King in the camp. Seven were converted and united with the Methodist Epis-Seven copal Church. We appointed meeting for Monday Armenians. Our places of worship, both in Conevening, and had a crowded house, a solemn time, se- stantinople and Pera, are crowded, and new converts convictions, and four other conversions; and are in attendance almost every Sabbath." then, worn out, we reluctantly dismissed our meeting, and left our brethren rejoicing on their way. To God be all the glory!

Among the converts are several young men of promise, and we hope they will be useful to the church. We bespeak the prayers of the church in island for Sicily and Tuscany, where they intend to their behalf. This meeting was held at brother John clrculate Bibles and evangelical Tracts. One of Greshaw's, who, with his amiable wife, is of the number the Lord has given us during our Babylonish captivity, and the Lord has now added their children. This society at the time the Southern preacher came, on taking charge of the membership only eight adhering members, two of whom are dead, and two gence from this island confirms the statement, that others removed. It now numbers thirty-nine, and is in the midst of a glorious revival. May the Lord help the brethren to fight on, not using carnal weapons, but those which are "mighty through God" in persecuted Christianity, and is a devoted friend of the persecuted Christians there. He is the heir apparent, pulling down the strong holds of the wicked one! We have nothing to fear from our community by way of mob violence. Ours is an elightened community, and old fashioned Methodism has nothing to fear from an enlightened community.

line they will go in this spirit. There are tens of only say," he remarks, "I was charmed beyond my thousands of good Methodists in the South who know powers of description. But the most interesting obslavery to be of the devil, and hate it accordingly. ject of all, was an old octagon building, of tower-They will welcome us if we go to them in the spirit like shape, which is said to have been the study of and power of the Gospel.

markable passage on the policy of our Book Agents: Our book agents at New York are managing mag-

nificently with our books. According to our observations of the new catalogue, in comparing it with old prices, instead of their being a reduction, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Conference, there is actually an increase of price. On books of no considerable value, there has been a slight reduction, while on those that have a run there. slight reduction, while on those that have a run there field are two elect ladies—God bless them—Mrs. none. The discount to preachers has been rebeen an increase of price. If the agents have taken they have seen several of their pupils converted the this responsibility upon themvelves, it is time that the past year. church knew it. We seek light on the subject. We do not quote this because we believe it—we Congress has adjourned; let us be thankful. The

sincerely hope that Bro. Robie has errred in his comparison; but we give his statement, that brethren sulted the moral sentiment of the nation by conwho are competent to judge of the case may examine tinuing its sessions most of Sunday morning! The the catalogues and give us their opinion. Our church Oregon bill was passed about ten o'clock Sabbath functionaries should be reminded that they are subject to the honest and vigilant criticism of the press. at the ballot box? John Quincy Adams, it is said, If the above charge is correct, we hesitate not to say refused to participate in a similar profanation of the as a member of the Book Concern Committee at the day, though urged by the plea of indispensable ne-

books; the average was specific, viz: a reduction of We now entered a very large room called "Con- 15 per cent. With such definite action on the subgress Hall," and from an elevated position Dr. Peck ject, we cannot believe our agents have designpresent, is public confidence that our prices corres-A short distance thence, we entered a very large pond with the market standard. Whether justly or room called "Musical Hall," much celebrated as a unjustly, this confidence has not lately existed; the place of singing, one person making as much music General Conference attempted to restore it. Our in it as half a dozen in a common room. There agents are willing, we hope, or if they are not we were six of us besides our guide. Four or five of are for them, to challenge the public examination of us sang part of the first hymn in the Methodist Hymn the case, that these current objections to our prices

ESCAPED SLAVES.

masters at once recently. A Lexington paper states We next reached "Annexation Rock," an immense that \$5000 dollars reward are offered for their apprestalagmite lying in the main passage; it is supposed hension. The whites are in pursuit; several encounters have occurred, and one white man at least has The rocky mountains come next in order; these been killed. Many have escaped from bondage in extend a mile at least, and are piled rocks upon rocks Burbon and Mason counties. Indeed, the Lexington two hundred feet high. We halted at the base, while paper says, "we never heard of such wholesale run-

Indeed no one can predict what results for weal or After crossing the mountain we came to one of the woe must soon follow; but follow they will, as sure most beautiful passages imaginable, called the "Wind- as the intolerable crime continues. God defend the

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The New York

ERRATUM.-Last week we stated that the camp

THANKSGIVING .- Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation setting apart the 24th of

resolved to establish a Sunday School Book Deposi-Bragdon, soliciting the patronage of the Genesee, East Genesee and Black River Conferences.

A citizen of Mississippi has left \$100,000 for the

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S PLAYMATE. These two works are united, and the July number under the above title, gives pleasing evidence that the day.

COMMUNICANTS IN KENTUCKY. - The Louisville Herald says there are about 150,00 Protestant pro-We have been looking for the trouble, about "the fessors of religion in Kentucky. In the Presbyterian

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. - The

EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA .- About 30,000 Welsh Friday, the 14th of July, at 12 o'clock, by brother and Scottish farmers are expected to arrive this autumn, to settle in Western Virginia. Colporteurs engagement this fact was the are doing much to improve the character of the peo-

> MISSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Rev. Mr. Dwight, has been given to the spirit of inquiry among the

> MALTA SENDING MISSIONARIES.—Two ministers them was formerly a Romish priest.

> CHRISTIANS AT MADAGASCAR.—Recent intellithe son of the queen, who has reached manhood, has and will soon become king.

BAXTER'S CHAPEL.-Rev. Mr. Noves, in a letter to a Boston journal, from Melbourne, in England, de-We hope that whenever our preachers cross the scribes the residence of Lord Melbourne. "I can Richard Baxter, when he wrote his "Saints' Rest."

GENESEE EVANGELIST-OUR BOOK AGENTS. PETITIONS are circulating in Delaware for the abo-The Genesee Evangelist has the following re- lition of slavery in that State. Poor little Delaware would lift up her head again, could she get rid of this heavy incumbrance.

All our white male missionaries to Africa have

with unusual punc within a few minutes noble steamer Gover ter a fine run of five lightful on the passa and on the passage b made the nights love temptation, from this which required us to the evening. No rai Br. John Allen, of ca ers, with their texts: ley, Hab. 3:2; C. Robinson, 1 John 3: 2; A. Webster, 1 Sa 11. Friday-C. Loveland, Acts 26 11. Saturday-A. Ezek. 37: 3; E. B Peirce, John 5: 24. Crandall, Luke 15 Matt. 11: 28,29, 30; W. Dadman, Rev. 3 the unconverted, the faith, and of the Chri

EASTHA

the length

Ma. EDITOR :-- I

account of the recein doing so, I shall t

last number. Many

he adaptation of th

ments to the objects

meetings at Eastham laid before your rea

them. I shall aim ence to the meeting

ton company, nearly

tain immediately to e tual, as the immediat meeting will abundan to repent and believe blessed with Most, if not all the e: and satisfactory, and, nent. The prayer in tions of Divine influe true of the public pra every afternoon exce held on Monday more by those who were pr teresting to hear the evangelical denomina ing, with the same la the wonderful works Congregationalist, the here found a platform God and to each othe with the Wesleyan of Methodists who had a It was a beautiful sigh lence the cavils of the differences which exis proved that their diffi not in the heart. There were present from nine different Co of the other denomina seemed to enter heart

and others into the pu meeting.
The order of the me out, and it is the testin present at the success that the meeting of th this respect than any visome rules, which some the desires of individu

quiet after a certain tin cheerfully obeyed. T tion of all classes of the the ground during the were attracted thither and other motives, from places on the Cape, to priety. It is but justic and accommodating di sons from the vicinity. transportation of passe otherwise contributing fort of those who atten The liberality of the lections for a variety hundred dollars was

was given without by many that it was b ture of our camp m should be made almost those who had come to their thoughts the busi meeting of the preache imously voted, that ing that hereafter no ground other than the ses of the camp meeti might be referred to, I

on Tuesday, Aug. 15ti week of unusual interes joyed the privilege of Mr. Dver H. Sanbor Hampshire Conference

dover, N. H., and his c to direct their commnic OUR CHINA MISSION laborers, including two

REV. JAMES PORTER'

CAMP MEETING Dear Brethren and Siste And first, the place is

very orderly and good co-ermore are all soul, wide will not sponge those wh ever article that may be ever article that may be dience of the worshippers, s butter, straw, &c., can be so that the purchaser shall. The poles necessary for ground, and lumber for to rice potes necessary for the ground, and lumber for the at a fair price. The road-level and good as any in road from the East. Abor Fayette Mills and the campa a very good road. The command of the comm come with a firm resolu

and you will return with y of revival, so that the Dis of revival, so that the Distriction of revivals, as we have with shall die out. The religion ference for a few years passes better days? We may be not be the state of the sta

All who come to the mathematics, as there will in themselves, as there will have to lichy in their congregation Kent's Hill, Aug. 18, 1

ned.

ferences to the icky. No less in their beloved ton paper states for their appreseveral encounnan at least has om bondage in the Lexington wholesale runand the anti-sla-

st tell powerful-

cholding States.

ults for weal or

ey will, as sure

God defend the

The New York e recent revolu-Protestantism in exist. Villages, find a congregae now dismissed evangelical min-

d that the camp ould be held the ead September 4. of Missouri, has

part the 24th of

anksgiving. t its late session, nool Book Deposion of Rev. C. P.

of the Genesee, onferences. \$100,000 for the ia, Africa.

y's PLAYMATE.

the July number sing evidence that public patronage. renile magazines of .-The Louisville

CH, SOUTH. - The nce just published lored do., 127,240; do., 3,143.

In the Presbyterian

Methodist, 38,000;

bout 30,000 Welsh d to arrive this auginia. Colporteurs naracter of the peo-

-Rev. Mr. Dwight,

" A new impulse

inquiry among the rship, both in Con-

d, and new converts abbath." Es .- Two ministers Malta, have left that where they intend to al Tracts. One of

AR .- Recent intellithe statement, that eached manhood, has devoted friend of the e is the heir apparent,

r. Noyes, in a letter urne, in England, de-Melbourne. "I can charmed beyond my most interesting obbuilding, of towerwe been the study of his "Saints' Rest."

Delaware for the abo-Poor little Delaware ould she get rid of this

naries to Africa have the malaria of the cliceded by colored laborvho remain now in that Jod bless them-Mrs. rs at Milburg, where ir pupils converted the

et us be thankful. The Saturday night, and inof the nation by con-Sunday morning! The nt ten o'clock Sabbath mit that we need reform incy Adams, it is said, milar profanation of the ea of indispensable ne-

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.

MR. EDITOR :- It becomes my duty to give some account of the recent camp meeting at Eastham, and in doing so, I shall try to heed the suggestion, concerning the length of such notices, contained in your last number. Many things might be said concerning the adoptation of the comparation of the same around the said concerning. the adaptation of the camp ground and its arrange-ments to the objects for which it was set apart, and in reference to other general characteristics of the meetings at Eastham; but these have been so often laid before your readers that they are familiar to them. I shall aim only to state some facts in reference to the meeting which has just closed. The Bosence to the meeting which has just closed. In the ton company, nearly a thousand in number, started, with unusual punctuality, on Tuesday, Aug. 8th, with unusual punctuality, on Tuesday, Aug. 8th, dency, was elected Secretary. Dr. Beaumont had 3 votes for the presidency, was elected Secretary. with unusual punctuality, on Tuesday, Aug. Cu, within a few minutes after the appointed hour, in the noble steamer Governor, and arrived at Eastham after a fine run of five hours. The weather was dehightful on the passage, during the whole meeting, and on the passage back to the city. Hardly a cloud obscured the sun by day, and the bright, full moon made the nights lovely. There was indeed no small passed the Conference. becared the sun by day, and the straight of the sun by day, and the sun by day and the sun by day, and

Crandall, Luke 15: 7. Monday—L. R. Thayer, Matt. 11: 28, 29, 30; M. Dwight, Lev. 20: 7, 8; J. W. Dadman, Rev. 3: 18. The earnest appeals to the unconverted, the clear expositions of the way of fath, and of the Christian's duty and privilege to at-tain immediately to entire sanctification were effectan immediately to entire sanctification were effected, as the immediate and ultimate results of the meeting will abundantly prove. Many who came to the ground as careless sinners, were led to think, then to repent and believe unto salvation; many Christians were blessed with the assurance of perfect love, Most, if not all the cases of both classes were clear and satisfactory, and, we doubt not, will be permanent. The prayer meetings in the tents were in many instances marked by most powerful manifestations of Divine influence. This was also especially true of the public prayer meetings, which were held every afternoon except the first. The love feast held on Monday morning, will long be remembered by those who were present. It was indeed most interesting to hear the representatives of the principal evangelical denominations of New England speaking, with the same language and the same spirit, of the wonderful works of God in their hearts. The Congregationalist, the Baptist, and the Episcopalian here found a platform of equality, that of love to God and to each other, on which they could stand with the Wesleyan of England and the hundreds of Methodists who had assembled for their yearly feast. It was a beautiful sight, and one that might well silence the cavils of the infidel, who would point at the differences which exist in the Christain church. It proved that their differences exist in the head and not in the heart.

There were present sixty ministers of our church, There were present sixty ministers of our church. There were present sixty ministers of our church. There were present sixty ministers of our church. The that, as the immediate and ultimate results of the ference, a supernumerary relation. He made the following re-

There were present sixty ministers of our church, m nine different Conferences, and several ministers of the other denominations mentioned above. All seemed to enter heartily and profitably to themselves and others into the public and social exercises of the

out, and it is the testimony of those who have been present at the successive camp meetings for years, that the meeting of this year ranked even higher in this respect than any which preceded it. The wholesome rules, which sometimes seem to interfere with the desires of individuals, such as those referring to quiet after a certain time at night, &c., but are necessary to the comfort and profit of the whole, were cheerfully obeyed. There seemed to be a disposition of all classes of those who remained on and near the ground during the week, and of the hundreds who were attracted thither on the Sabbath, by curiosity and other motives, from the city and from various places on the Cape, to conduct with the utmost propriety. It is but justice also to refer to the courtesy and accommodating disposition of the numerous persons from the vicinity, who were employed in the transportation of passengers and baggage, and in otherwise contributing to the convenience and comfort of those who attended the meeting.

having recently returned from his visit to America and Canada; and he spoke nearly as follows:—

"I reciprocate with great pleasure, the kindness you have now shown me. Be assured that I am as happy to see you again, as you can be to see me. From what I have seen out to Old England." ["Query?" from Mr. Scott.] "Somebody behind me says 'Query?" What!" said the Rev. Doctor indignantly, "is my loyalty questionable? Is it necessary, in order to be loyal, that I should depreciate America? Be assured, that I am as great an admirer of Old England." ["Query?" from Mr. Scott.] "Somebody behind me says 'Query?" what is necessary, in order to be loyal, that I should depreciate America? Be assured, that I am as great an admirer of Old England." ["Query?" from Mr. Scott.] "Somebody behind me says 'Query?" what is necessary, in order to be loyal, that I lave seen compels me also to admire many of the institutions of America. I shall have an opportunity, at some future time, I suppose, of saying to the Conference a few words in ref

ture of our camp meetings at Eastham, that appeals should be made almost every day to the pockets of those who had come to shut out for the time from their thoughts the business of the world; and at a meeting of the preachers and tent masters it was more thoughts the preachers and tent masters it was more thoughts the preachers and tent masters it was more thought and their thoughts the preachers and tent masters it was more thought necessary to seek from the liberal hands of the communications.

joyed the privilege of this year's camp meeting in

W. R. BAGNALL, Secretary.

Mr. Dyer H. Sanborn, lately teacher in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, has removed to An dover, N. H., and his correspondents are requested to direct their commnications to that place.

OUR CHINA MISSION now comprises six devoted laborers, including two females, wives of mission-

REV. JAMES PORTER'S work on "Revivals of Religion,"

CAMP MEETING AT EAST LIVERMORE.

ill, we learn, soon be issued.

Dear Brethren and Sisters of Readfield District and Vicinity : me to say a word or two about our expected came And tirst, the place is very central, and in the midst of a

And tirst, the place is very central, and in the midst of a very orderly and good community. The brethren at East Livermore are all soul, wide awake, camp meeting hands. They be all soul, wide awake, camp meeting hands. They be all soul, wide awake, camp meeting hands. They be all soul, wide awake, camp meeting hands. They be all sould be all sould be an accorded to the comfort and convenience of the worshippers, such as horse keeping, potatoes, milk better, straw, &c., can be readily obtained, and at a fair price, is that the purchaser shall have no just ground for fault finding the poles necessary for the tent-frames can be had on the ground, and lumber for tables, benches, &c., will be furnished at a fair price. The roads leading to the camp ground are as heel and good as any in the State, with the exception of the read from the East. About four miles of this road, between fayette Mills and the camp ground; is quite hilly, but otherwise a very good road. The camp ground is near Smith's, formerly Marshall's Mills, about 11-4 miles East of Hains' Corner, in East Livermore, on the road leading to Kent's Hill. It is about the road from the new road leading from Farnington and the proposition of the proposition of the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday evening, in the Presylverian Church, Bishop held on Friday Fayette Mills and the camp ground, is quite hilly, but otherwise a very good road. The camp ground is near Smith's, formerly Marshall's Mills, about 1 1-4 miles East of Hains' Corner, in East Livermore, on the road leading to Kent's Hill. It is about ten road leading from Farmington Falls, via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via Chesterville to Lewiston. The ground is a sandy leading via the problem of the same church on Saturday evening, which was been been supported by the Sand triumph for and with their divine Master.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Sunday School Union was beld on Friday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Bishop Hamline one of the speakers; and the anniversary of the Missionary Society in the same church on Saturday evening, when brothers Hunter and Birkett, of the Pittsburg Confernace, the problem of the Pit will rally to sustain the meetings. The question there will be a camp meeting on the ground a number

beset year with the power of God. Brethren, we must have witnessed them in former days, or we hall die out. The religious dearth that has pervaded our Contract for a few years past is truly alarming. May we not better days? We may, thank God we may. To this point let us bend our energies; to this let us consecrate our elves, and beseech God until he come and sow righteousness plan us. Our camp meetings are among the most powerful instrumentalities in the accomplishment of this object. O! then let us rally, and see if God will visit us. The time, you will of last week, is the first Monday—4th day of September next, to close the Friday or Saturday (All and September next, to be a standard of the contract of the

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Our English papers bring us news from the British Confer ence. Dr. Newton was elected President. The following is

Abraham E. Farrar, J. Lomas, Corbett Cooke, T. Jackson,
W. Vevers,
J. Methley,
Dr. Beecham,
Joseph Fowler,
Dr. NEWTON,

first sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by Br. John Allen, of camp meeting fame, from Gen. 32:26. The following was the order of the preachers, with their texts:—On Wednesday—J. S. J. Gridley, Hab. 3:2; C. L. McCurdy, John 6:27; E. many years has been faithfully employed in Australia. Robert many years has been faithfully employed in Australia. Robert many years has been faithfully employed in Australia. A. Webster, 1 Sam. 2: 3; A. B. Wheeler, Matt. thither prepared to die in the Missionary cause. John R. Wes-2; A. Webster, I Sam. 2: 3; A. B. Wheeler, Matt. 13: 11. Friday—C. K. True, Mark II: 20; J. S. Loveland, Acts 26: 28; Wm. Leonard, Matt. 18: 11. Saturday—A. F. Russell, of Liberia Mission, Ezek. 37: 3; E. B. Bradford, Eph. 4: 30; T. C. Peirce, John 5: 24, 25. Sunday—J. D. Bridge, 1 Tim. 4: 3; R. M. Hatfield, John 3: 36; A. J. Crandall, Luke 15: 7. Monday—L. R. Thayer,

quite unaccustomed to it.

DR. BUNTING.

This distinguished Wesleyan asked, at the late British Con-

The scene is described as " interesting and affecting."

DR. DIXON

On Saturday, July 29, Dr. Dixon entered the Conference for the first time this session, and was received with the hearty The order of the meeting was excellent through- plaudits of his brethren. The President introduced him, as out, and it is the testimony of those who have been having recently returned from his visit to America and Canada;

otherwise contributing to the convenience and comfort of those who attended the meeting.

The liberality of those present was taxed by collections for a variety of objects, and about six hundred dollars was raised in this way. This was given without grudging, but it was thought by many that it was becoming an objectionable feature.

Three of the Circulars on the "Moral Dangers of the City," lately sent out to the clergymen of New England, have been returned. On one of them was written, "Pay your postage." Now as many others beside these aggrieved brethren may entertain similar offence, though forbearing thus pointedly to express it, the following explanation, it is hoped, will be as satisfactorily received as it is respectfully tendered:—

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their thoughts the business of the world; and at a meeting of the preachers and tent-masters it was unaniously voted, that "It is the sense of this meeting that hereafter no collections be taken on the ground other than those necessary to meet the expenses of the camp meeting."

There were various interesting incidents which might be referred to, but we wish to be as brief as may be. We will only add that the meeting closed on Tuesday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., after a week of unusual interest and profit to all who had envised to the communication would be the merest trifle to each; and besides, the business and the advantage appertained fully as much to the clergymen in the country, as to the people of the city, for the object was to save the children of their own beloved parishioners, the lambs of their own flocks from perishing. Even if the youth of any particular parish had not as yet suffered from the causes set forth, and were not bleely to suffer, it was supposed that the pastor's general philanthropy and gladness for good done to others would induce the most cheerful contribution of the mite incidentally imposed on himself in the enterprise.

imposed on himself in the enterprise.

If any misapprehension has existed, it is hoped that it will hereby be removed, and that all the ministers of the Gospel of love will feel that they are "members one of another" in a work of such infinite moment as this.

W. B.

HEBREW PROFESSORSHIP.

BRO. STEVENS :- I omitted to notice in my account of the BRO. STEVENS:—I omitted to notice in my account of the meeting of the joint board at the Connuencement at Middletown, the appointment of Rev. John W. Lindsay, A. M., Professor of Latin and Hebrew; an appointment at once complimentary to the institution, the Professor being an alumnus, and highly popular arrong the present students. It is understood that in the senior year any student that prefers it may elect the study of Hebrew instead of any other branch in the regular course, and pursue it for that year, without interfering with his full graduation. This will be a most favorable arrangement for those intending to enter the ministry of our derangement for those intending to enter the ministry of our deation, and we have no doubt many will avail the

Religious Summary.

TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE INTO CHINESE.—The there will be a camp meeting on the ground a number cars, will depend entirely on the countenance and support aceting receives from those for whose special benefit it is and in this class is included all who will avail themselves is advantages. Now, my dear brethren, shall we not have required in the Gardiner District adjacent, and that part of the Gardiner District adjacent, and be leave for the present the name of the Supreme Being blank, from the difficulty of finding a term in all respects free from objection. The Missionaries are divided in opinion as to the proper term, but like Christian men, have amically resolved to submit their different views to the religious literati of Come with a firm resolution to labor for God and for souls, Europe and America. The writer remembers a similar diffito submit their different views to the religious literati of dyon will return with your own souls imbaed with the spirit revival, so that the District and vicinity will be shaken the seat year with the power of God. Brethren, we must have vivals, as we have witnessed them in ferther, we must have

is the first Monday—4th day of September next, as the Friday or Saturday following. Dear brethren, if a article I appear officious, you will pardon me. As the meaning is to be on my circuit, I thought a word would a mine. I also write at the suggestion of my Presiding is to be on my circuit, I thought a word would be amine. I also write at the suggestion of my Presiding in the inhabitants of this country, in consequence of the inhabitant of All who come to the meeting are expected to provide for themselves, as there will be no boarding tent on the ground-bell preachers will have the goodness to give this notice publicly in their congregations. by in their congregations.

Yours truly,

Kent's Hill, Aug. 18, 1848.

D. B. RABDALL.

the shape of lands and privileges, in the shape of lands an the shape of lands and privileges, and among these privileges

REV. Wesley Kenney.—Brother Kenney asked and obtained a location. It is understood that he has accepted the General Agency of the Ohio Sabbath Union, the object of which is to promote the better observance of the Sabbath day. This is a very good object; but as no provision is made in the Discipline for the appointment of effective men to such agencies, brother Kenney judged it proper to ask a location. The dissolution of his connection with the conference deeply affected both himself and his brethren, and we hope the day is not far distant when he will return to his wonted place again.—Pittsburg Ch. Ad.

The Oregon Mission.—A letter from Rev. William Roberts, superintendent of the missions of the Methodist.

Perssta —Our intelligence from Berlin is to Aur. 1.

Roberts, superintendent of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oregon, dated March 18, says that with slight exceptions the health of the mission families is good. Some of Mr. Roberts's family had suffered from fever for a few days, and in Mr. Wallar's family there had been some children's ailments, but all were recovered. The labors of the mission are now confined to the Walamet Valley, but they will be extended when amicable relations with the Indians are restored. Mr. Roberts was an eye-witness of the death of two men, one a white man named Shepherd, the other an Indian and with the familian of Manager W. Manag dian, and with the families of Messrs. Waller and Brewer RECEIPTS FOR THE HERAID TO AHOUST 10 was in imminent peril for a time. Since Mr. Roberts' arrival at the misson, thirty persons have been converted, and he anticipates that if the mission be conducted with proper enterprize it will be productive of much good.

Science and the Arts.

INDIA RUBBER FOR RAILROAD TRACKS -- Severa miles of the Stonington Road, where it approaches the new terminus at Providence, have been laid with a mixture of metallic substance placed under the bearings of the rails upon the chains and sleepers. The Long Island Railroad Company are

NEW INVENTION .- We learn from the Springfield Republican, that a machine has been recently invented in that town for folding newspapers and other printed matter. It is to be connected with a cylinder, or improved Adams press, so that the sheets come forth from the press folded in the required form. The inventors warrant it to fold 3,600 papers per hour, of any size, with the greatest accuracy.

HONORABLE TESTIMONIAL .- The Council of the Royal Geographical Society of London, have awarded one of their gold medais this year to Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Navy, for the talent and zeal he has shown in his conduct of the scientific expedition entrusted to his care during the five years occupied in his cruise.

chine which is destined to come into universal use. It consists of the attachment of a cheap, simple and durable alarm to a lock of almost any description, so arranged as not to interfere in any respect with the action of the lock, and so connected with the bolt, that the latter cannot be withdrawn, or even the with the bolt, that the latter cannot be withdrawn, or even the attempt mide, without giving an alarm at once distinct and sufficient to awaken any person in the vicinity, and which may be distinctly heard at a distance of 20 or 25 rods. The expense of this lock is no more than those in use, and it can be applied to the comm in lock; the improvement will no doubt be soon applied to almost every lock that is manufactured.—Farmer and Mechanic.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY .- Nearly thirty years ago Dr. Mantell described the form and structure of the eeth of that colossal extinct reptile, called the Iguanodon. At that time, however, nothing was known of the jaw in which these teeth were once contained; but Dr. Mantell's continued researches have now rewarded him with the completion of his former interesting but partial discovery. He has found large portions of the upper and lower jaw of this extraordinary antely known in this class of reptiles. Indeed, the configuration of the jaw is wholly unlike that of any other animal. This curious discovery has been made in the "Wealden formation," in

the jaw is wholly unlike that of any other animal. This curious discovery has been made in the "Wealden formation," in the south of England.

DREADFUL COSPLAGRATION—MOST OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY IN RUINS—HUNDREDS OF BUILD HIGGS AND MILLIONS OF PROFERTY DESTROYED.— Our city is literally desolated. A fire broke out at about noon yesterday, in a stable in the rear of the Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkimer Streets, between Broadway and the river. The wind was a gale from the South, the heat of the weather and the fire intense, and everything dry and combustible. In an inconceivably short time the fire spread over a wide surface, prostrating everything before it. The efforts of the firemen, aided by the Troy, West Troy, Greeubuds, Arsenal and Schenectady companies, were directed as well as they could be under such appalling circumstances, but they were powerless against such an amazing force of flame, of raging wind, and the fierce heat of the wide-spreading and all-consuming element.

The fire was not arrested until five in the afternoon; and only then by a providential change of wind, which threw the current of flame heavy and theraching rain. This alone preserved to the city all the business and commercial portion of it that has escaped.

Five hundred houses and one hundred canal boats are reported to be destroyed. Many of the largest mercantile houses are destroyed. One account estimates the loss as high as the contract of the such of the contract of the such of the contract of the such can be a such as a high as the contract of the such as a high as the contract of the contract of the carbon of the firm of 12 weeks, Nov. 23; Spring trof if weeks, Neb 23; Submer Term of 12 weeks, Nov. 23; Spring trof if weeks, Neb 24; Spring the contract of the chain of the chain of the chain of the c

ed to be destroyed. Many of the largest mercantile houses are destroyed. One account estimates the loss as high as \$5,000,000, and says that one quarter of the city is destroyed.—Albany Argus of Friday.

RECEIPTS FOR T	HE H	ERALD	TO AUGUST 19.
See that the money	you se	nd us is d	iuly acknowledged.
Abrams John Armitage Thos Atwood Elisha	2 00 2 00 2 00	pays to	Nov 20 '48 June 1 '50
Blasdall H W Basteen Joseph	4 50 2 00	46	April 1 '49 Aug 15 '48 Nov 20 '48
Bardick C L Babbitt John	2 00 2 00	66	Nov 1 '47
Bodge Noah Cram B L	2 00	66	Jan 1 '49 July 1 '49
Coulter James Conant & Turner	2 00	44	April 1 '49 Oct 1 '48
Dole Elihu Dyer Joshua	3 25 2 00	44	Jan 1 '49 Nov 20 '48
Ellis Josiah Ebstman Larnard L	1 00	44	July 1 '49
Fitzgerald Michael Freeman Benj	2 00 1 00	44	Feb 23 '49 on ac't
Grant Lemuel Ginn Thomas	2 00 2 00	"	June 1 '49 Jan 1 '48
Gould Hannah Hathorn Zachariah	2 00	"	Aug t '48 Feb 14 '49
Hinckley Oliver Hastings W B Harrington Minot Hammond E L	2 00 5 00 2 00 2 00	46	Oct 1 '49 Jan 1 '49 June 12 '48 Jan 1 '49
Lary & Leighton	2 00	44	Sept 15 '48
Marvin A J Nickerson Hezekiah Nash Cornelius Newhall Fletcher	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00	66	April 15 '49 Jan 1 '49 Aug 1 '48 July 1 '48
Pratt H A Pray Thos	3 00 2 00	66	Aug 1 '48 Mar 15 '49
Petts John Park Francis Peabody Chandler	3 00 2 00 2 00	46	Jan 1 '48 Aug 1 '49 May 1 '49
Patridge Sandford K Powers Dwinal Paine A C	2 00 2 00 2 00	46	Mar 15 '48 Jan 1 '49 July 10 '48
Raddin John Richardson Amasa	2 29 3 00	66	Jan 1 '49 Jan 1 '49
Smith H H Simpson John	1 00 3 12	66	June 15 '48 Jan 1 '49

NOTICES.

2 00

3 83

Jan 1 '49

Oct 15 '48 Feb 1 '50

Titton John

Underhill Oliver

Watts John Jr Willard Warren

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. J. Mitchell, West Gorham, Me.

CAMP MEETINGS.	
At Colchester, Ct.,	Aug. 28.
At Kennebunk, Me.,	Aug. 28.
At Grantham, N. H.,	Sept. 4.
At East Livermore, Me,	Sept. 4.
Long Island, Me.,	Sept. 4.
At Mariboro', N. H.,	Sept. 11.
At Alexandria, N. H.,	Sept 11.
At Stark, N. H., At Arrowsic, Me.,	Sept. 18. Sept. 18.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

Apparatus, will be detected weekly.

7th. There will be a Teachers' Class during the Fall and Spring terms, in which special attention will be given to the principles of instruction and school government. Classes in Arithmetic and Grammar will be formed of such as are preparing themselves for Teachers, and one hour devoted to each class daily, with special Teachers, and one hour devoted to each class daily, with special teachers, and one hour devoted to each class daily. So,000,000, and says that one quarter of the city is destroyed.—Allany Argus of Friday.

Forcign New 5.

Forcign New 5.

Later From Europe.

The Steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York about 12 o'clock on Saturday.

**Control of the Steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York about 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Control of the Present Green, and the thight of O'Brien.

The items of smith O'Brien. And the thight of O'Brien. The feeling appears to be general that no more danger is to be apprehended for the present from that quarter.

**Control knew in commercial officire is somewhat affected by the special of the third of the present from that quarter.

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endeavor to come to an understanding with England, in the first instance, to offer the joint mediation of both countries to Charles Albert and Austria.

The National Assembly, at its sitting, on the third inst., was occupied in considering the report of the Committee on Insurections. By that report the affair of the first of March is characterized as a manifeatation; that of the fish of April as conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt not of treason; and that of June as civil war. Ledru Rollin is inculpated in April and May; Louis Blanc and Caussidere, the latter very serionaly, in all, and M. Proudhon, in June. It is supposed that these parties will be taken into custody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks.

The accounts from Algeirs represent that colony to be in a state of confusion. The colonists are breaking up their establishments and returning to France.

ITALY.—There has been a long and close battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, and victory has finally declared for Radetzky, who has succeeded in effecting the object he had in view, and in forcing Charles Albert to retire beyond the Mirotic. On the 23d, the Austrians, who seem to have taken the Piedmontese, and driven father, leaving 2,500 prisoners in the hands of the Italian army. On the 25th the buttle was renewed, and continued until night, when the Piedmontese army retired in good order, taking with them their prisoners.

From Turin a telegraphic despatch announces that the Provisional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert of visional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert of visional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert of visional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert, as a significant of the first of the firs

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR HAVERHILL DISTRICT. Moultonboro', Ang. 96 and 97.

Plymouth, Sept. 9 and 3, at Plymouth.
Canaan, Sept. 5, at Enfeld, Camp Meeting.
Lebanon and Hanover, Sept. 9 and 10, at Lebanon and Hanover.
Thornton, Sept. 16 and 17, at Thornton.
Columbin, Sept. 29, at Stark, Camp Meeting.
Lancaster, Sept 23 and 24, at Lancaster.
Whitefield, Sept. 24 and 25, at Whitefield.
Tuftonboro', Oct. 1 and Oct. 2.
Sandwich, Oct. 7 and 8, at Sandwich.

J. SPAULDING. Newbury, Aug. 9th, 1848.

Newbury, Aug. 9th, 1848.

There will be a camp meeting at Alexandria, 11th September, on the old ground, one and a half miles from Bristol Depot. It is hoped that our preachers and people, living on the line of railreads will make it convenient to attend, and they are hereby respectfully invited. Besides the religious and spiritual benefit, it will be a delightful country excursion. Further particulars hereafter.

There will be a Camp Meeting at Stark, on the old ground, to commence on the 18th Sept., to continue until the Saturday morning following. The preachers and friends are cordially invited to attend from the Danville District of the Vt Conference. Our Camp Meeting here the last year was abundantly owned and blessed of the Lord. May it be much more so this year. We hope to see every Society in this north country well represented with tents and zedous, praying souls.

Newbury, Aug. 9th, 1848.

THOMASTON DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER.

August, 1040.	W. H.	FILE	BURY.
QUARTERLY MEETINGS-PORT	LAND DIST	TRIC	CT.
Kennebunk and W. Kennebunk, Wells, York and Scotland,	Aug. Sept.	2	31 3 10
Kittery, and Eliot, Berwick and South Berwick.	"	16	10
Saco and Biddeford,	*******	23	24
Cumberland, N. Yarmouth, Casco Bay Newfield and W. Newfield,	Oct.	30 C	et I
Hiram, Cornish and Porter, *	"	14 21	15 22
Buxton and N. Gorham, Bartlett, Stowe and Fryeburg, *	**	28	29
Chesnut St. and Pine St.,	Nov.	4	5
* The Quarterly Meetings will be hold	en at the pl	aces	respec

* The Quarterly Meetings will be holden at the places respec-tively against which the date stands, except those designated by an asterisk; which will be determined by the preceding Quarterly Conferences. Will the preachers at Cornish and Fryeburg please give me seasonable notice of the place for their respective Quarterly Meetings

J. H. Jenne, P. Elder.

Gorham, Aug. 16, 1848.

BUCKSPORT DISTRIC	T-FIRST QUA	RTER.	
Steuben, Sullivan,	Aug.	26 29	27 30
Sedgwick,	Sept.		1
Brooksville,	44	2	3
Penobscot, at N. P.,	**	9	10
Remainder			
Bucksport, Aug. 16, 1848.	As	AHEL A	LOOR

DISTRICT STEWARDS-PORTLAND DISTRICT.

The District Stewards on Portland District are desired to meet at the Camp Ground in Kennebunk, on Wednesday, Aug. 30th, at 1 o' clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of their office.

J. H. JENNE. COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION-MAINE CONFERENCE.

By order of the Maine Conference at its late session, the following persons have been designated to examine candidates in said body on the course of study for the present year:

1st year, P. Elders.
2d " S. Allen, E. Shaw, C. Stone.
3d " J. Hobart, D. B. Randall, P. C. Richmond.
4th " G. F. Cox, W. F. Farrington, H. M. Eaton.
Per order, J. H. Jense.

PREACHERS' MEETING-DOVER DISTRICT.

The Theological and Scientific Association on Dover District will meet at Newmarket, Sept. 20, 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The assignments are as follows:—
Written Sermon—Subject—Holiness of the Law. L. D. Bar-Essay 1st—How and to what extent is the original curse of the law removed by the vicarious death of Christ? E. Scott, C. N. Smith.

Essay 2d—The Trinity—doctrine stated and defended. M. A. Howe, F. S. Hoyt.

Essay 3d—The Trinity—its relation and importance to our holy religion. B. R. Hoyt, F. Furber.

TEXTS FOR SKETCHES OF SERMONS. Jeremiah 17: 19: D. M. Rogers, F. A. Hewes, J. Adams, Moses Act. 13: 40, 41. J. Thurston, A. C. Manson, F. Q. Barrows, J. F. Adams.

1 Cor. 15: 3—C. H. Chase, H. Nutter, I. W. Huntly, I. A. Sweatland.

2 Thess. 3: 1—J. Pike, C. C. Burr, E. Peasley, G. W. T. Rogers.

A full attendance is expected.

E. Scott,

CAMP MEETING-CONCORD DISTRICT.

The Camp Meeting for the Southern portion of Concord District, N. H. Conference, as noticed last week by Br. Quimby, will commence Sept. 14, on ground owned by Br. Abner Russell, in Mardboro', N. H. This, we think, is a good location, it being on the stage road from Keene to Nashua. It is only seven miles from Keene, forty from Nashua and twelve from Peterboro.' The ground will be well prepared, and first rate accommodations for man and beast, at a reasonable price. Now, dear brethren, for a general raily from the vicinity and the region round about. Come, brethren and sisters, to labor for God and his cause. We hope to see our brethren in the ministry and membership from a number of appointments in the N. E. Conference. Br. Quimby will he present

ntments in the N. E. Conference. Br. Quimby will be Rupus Tilton,
For the Committee of Arrangements. and preside at the meeting.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting in Marlboro' for the Southern portion of Concord District, to commence Sept. 11. Further particulars hereafter S. QUIMBY.

Aug. 11, 1848.

CAMP MEETING. PORTLAND DISTRICT.

CAMP MEETING. PORTLAND DISTRICT.

We intend, by leave of Providence, to hold a camp meeting at Kennebunk, on the ground before occupied for this purpose, commencing on Monday, August 28th, to continue through the week. Other periods have been suggested for the commencement of the meeting, but it is though that the time specified will best accomdate the larger portion of those who wish to attend, and promise more comfortable weather than a later period. The meeting will be within a few rods of the railroad, which will give very desirable facilities for attendance from N. Yarmouth on the East, to also tany distance in the opposite direction. The fare will probably be no more than half the usual rate. Now, friends, get you ready. Let every preacher especially, move in the matter as though the issue of the meeting depended wholly upon bimself. All the friends of Zion are hereby called upon and affectionately entreated to pray earnestly for a Divine blessing upon the meeting. Give to it your attendance, but go up with much prayer and in the name of the Lord. If you cannot with religious propriety go up to this festival, what will excuse you from earnest prayer in behalf of those who do attend, and of the church whose interest is so largely staked in this affair. I must set down among the doubtful cases all such among us as will neither attend a camp meeting or pray especially for its success. Is this a new task? Be it so. I think it true also, and a Christianity that will not abide this ordeal has a doubtful chance for favor in the judgment. I heartily desire that each and every Methodist on Portland District will faithfully apply this test, and if you will neither go personally to the conflict, or stay up by especial prayer the hands of those that engage, the Lord may have mercy on you; but how, is more than I know.

Most affectionately yours in the Lord, and in behalf of the Camp Meeting,

Gorham, Aug. 9th, 1848.

Meeting, Gorham, Aug. 9th, 1848.

CAMP MEETING AT EAST LIVERMORE. CAMP MEETING AT EAST LIVERAIDER.

There will be a Camp Meeting held in East Livermore, on or near the place occupied last year for the same purpose, to commence on Monday, Sept. 4th, and close on Friday or Saturday following. I am authorized by the P. Elder of Gardiner District to say, that he desires that part of his District which lies in that section, to unite with the Readfield District in the above Camp Meeting. Will the preachers use their influence to secure a general attendance?

The District Stewards are requested to meet me at the above place on Wednesday, Sept. 6, to attend to the duties of their office.

Geo. Webber.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT CAMP MEETING.

Divine Providence permitting, the Camp Meeting for New London District will be held this year, in the town of Colchester, on land belonging to Mr. Asa A. Latham, and will commence on Monday, the 28th of August. The ground is conveniently situated near the turnpike road running from Colchester to Hartford, about four miles from Colchester Village, and about the same distance from Marlborough.

A general attendance from all parts of the District is earnestly requested. Come, come; not for a day, but for the whole meeting; not "on purpose to get blest," but to glorify God and save souls. It will be necessary for those who attend to provide for their board, as it is not intended to have any victualing tent on the ground or in the vicinity. board, as it is not intended to have any victuality ground or in the vicinity.

The District Stewards are requested to meet for the transaction of their business on Wednesday, Aug. 30th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the camp ground.

E. Benton.

Norwich, Aug. 28d, 1848.

P. S. Notice is hereby given that my appointments which have been published for Aug. 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and Sept. 1st, will be attended just one week earlier.

E. Benton.

CAMP MEETING.

By leave of Providence a Camp Meeting will be held on the old ground, on Flanders' Hill, Grantham Circuit, for that part of Concord District, and the contiguous part of Haverhill District, to commence Sept. 4. Br. J. Spaulding will be present. We each expect to hold a Quarterly Meeting in connection with this meeting. We hope that all will arrange to stay over Sabbath. As this meeting will accommodate a part of Springfield District Vt. Conference, we earnestly invite the preachers and people from that section to come and share the labors and joys of this meeting with us.

S. QUINNY,

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Aug. 17th, by Rev. Wm. Rice, Mr. James Stewart, to Miss Mary A. Harrington. Also, Aug. 29, Mr. George P. Edney, to Miss Eliza G. Hoit, all of Boston.

In New Sharon, 25th of June, by Rev. C. C. Mason, Mr. J. H. McKeen, to Miss Susan C. Trask.

In Ware, Aug. 1st, by Mr. C. L. Eastman, Mr. Henry Goff, 2nd, of Middle Haddam, Ct., to Miss Caroline Coney, of Ware.

In East Pittston, Me., by Rev. Cyrus Scammon, Mr. Charles M. Scammon, to Miss Susan C. Norris, both of P.

In Manchester, N. H., 13th inst., by Rev. H. N. Taplin, Mr. Alfred V. Perry, to Miss Elizabeth Howe. Also, by the same, 15th inst., Mr. James M. Blaisdell, of Windham, N. H., to Miss Ruth H. Young, of M.

DEATHS.

In this city, 14th inst., of the "hip disease," George Freeman Hatch, son of Rev. W. H. and Harriet S. Hatch, of the N. E. Conf.
14th inst., Mary Adelaide, daughter of Jeremiah C. and Eliza Ann Hackett, 11 1-2 months.—Morning Star please copy.
In Woburn, Aug. 15, John W., youngest son of John G. and Lavina B. Cole, 4 years.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES. THOSE OLICIAN ACADEMIES AND ACADEMIES OF COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

Those of Colleges and Academies will find it for their interest to send their orders or give me a call, as I am prepared to sell books low.

CHARLES WAITE.

No. 54 Cornhill.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC BOOK.

By B. F. Baker, Director of Music at Rev. Dr. Gannett's Church, Boston, and I. B. Woodbury, Organist at Rev. Dr. Krebs' Church, New York.

This day published—Baker & Woodbury's new book of Church Music, "The Timbrel." This work has been prepared with grest care, and contains a large amount of music selected from the best European composers, obtained by one of the authors, who visited Europe expressly for this object. It has also a great variety of original melodies, and a large and judicious selection of the old standard tunes. Its collection of chauts, anthems and select pieces is superior to any book of church manie published in this country. An unusually large variety of metres have been prepared, adapted to the hymns of the different denominational hymn books. The music will be found to be eminently devotional, and appropriate to the services of the sanctuary. The style is dignified, the harmony simple and pleasing, and the whole work is believed to be of an high order of merit.

Published and for sale by C. H. PEIRCE, No. 3 Cornbill. Price §7.00 per dozen.

N. B. Teachers and leaders of choirs are invited to examine the book.

Aug 33

A NDOVER ACADEMY, ANDOVER, N. H.

A NDOVER ACADEMY, ANDOVER, N. H.

A This Institution will commence its First Term on the

25th of August, 1848, and continue II weeks, under the instruction
of Prof. DYER H. SANBORN, A. M., Principal, and Miss ELIZA
WINGATE, Preceptress, and assistants.

Prof. Sanborn has been for the last three years a very popular,
successful and efficient Teacher of Mathem ties and Intellectual
and Natural Philosophy, and Associate Principal, (and during the
last winter term, Principal) of the N. H. Conference Seminary. He
has also been known for about fourteen years past as Principal of
neighboring Academies, where he has uniformly sustained the
reputation of a devoted and accomplished Teacher, and of a thorough and finished scholar. Prof. 8. likewise brings with him the
augusented experience of several years spent in teaching in Massachusetts, having bsen several years a member of their Teachers'
Associations, participating in their deliberations and enjoying acquaintance with their best Teachers. The Trustees consider that
the privileges of this Institution will be of a high order, and the facilities for acquiring knowledge of an inviting character to the student. Of this, the name of Prof. Sanborn will be a sufficient guaanty.

English Grammar will be taught thoroughly and practically,
Prof. S. being himself the author of the best Analytical and Normal
School Grammar, the best systems of English Grammar extant.

There will also be a Teachers' Class, for the express benefit of
those who wish to qualify themselves for the business of teaching.
Prof. S. has had the care of such a class for several years during the
Pall and Spring Terms. Such a class for several years during the
Pall and Spring Terms. Such a class for several years during the
Pall and Spring Terms. Such a class for several years during the
Pall and Spring Terms. Such a class for me knowledge of teaching
is communicated than can possibly be acquired in any one
Teachers' Institute in the State, and mare knowledge of teaching
is communicated than ca

THE NATIONAL PSALMIST. BY MASON

& WEBB. Now ready for delivery, "The National Psalmist; a new collection of Church Music, &c., by Lowell Mason and George James Webb."

This work, upon which more than three years of labor have been expended is now presented to Choristers, Teachers of Music and others, as a most complete Masual or Psalmor, adapted to the use of Choirs, Congregations, Singing Schools, and Musical Societies.

use of Choirs, Congregations, Singing Schools, and Musical Societies.
In addition to large variety of entirely new music furnished in part by native and foreign contributors expressly for the work.
The National Psalmist" is believed to contain a larger amount of the rich and standard old tunes, which have stood the test of ages, but many of which are new to this country.
It contains most of the popular English Chants, and its Anthems, mostly new, are well adapted both for church worship and Choir practice
Its indexes are very complete; embracing besides the usual aphabetical and metrical indexes, an index to first line of hymns, &c., and "Descriptive Tables," in which the tunes are classified according to their style and character.
"The National Psalmist" contains 119 tunes in Long Metre; 137 in Common Metre; 77 in Short Metre, and 99 of various Particular Metres, embracing all the varieties in use; also, 37 Anthems and Set Pieces, many of them furnished expressly for the work by distinguished English Composers, and 197 Chants—including the Canticles of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Teach ers and others interested are invited to call and examine this work.

his work.
TAPPAN, WHITTEMORE & MASON, 114 Washington St.
Aug 9

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University will commence on the first Wednesday of November, at the Medical College in Grove Street, Boston, and continue four months.

Obstetries and Medical Jurisprudence by Walter Channing, M.D. Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine by Jacob Bigglow, M.D. Surgery by George Harward, M.D. Surgery by George Harward, M.D. Chemistry by Johns W. Wessers, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicins bo John Warr, M.D.
Pathological Anatomy by John B. S. Jackson, M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Oliver W. Holmes, M.D.

The fees for the whole course are collectively \$80. Matriculation \$3; Dissecting Ticket \$5; Graduation \$20. Admission to the Hospital and use of the Library are gratuitous.

The new Medical College in Grove Street is of ample dimensions, and contains, besides its Lecture Rooms, a very extensive muscum of Healthy and Pathological Preparations, and a complete Chemical Laboratory.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is now one of the largest.

and contains, besides us to accomplete chemical Laboratory.

Laboratory.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is now one of the largest, best endowed and best arranged institutions in the United States. Four of the Professors in the University are also Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital, so that regular clinical instruction is given, and all the surgical operations are open to the Medical Students during the Lectures and throughout the year.

OLIVER W. HOLMES, Dean.

Aug 2

THE ORIGINAL STORE. THE BOSTON CHINA TEA COMPANY, No. 198 Washington St., Boston, have now been established six years; they deaf only in Tea and Coffee, keep every variety of Black and Green Tea imported into this country, and deal for Cash only.

The success which has attended their efforts during this time, is without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection of Dealars one of the largest and most varied stocks in the country, at their principal warehouse, 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and solicit country traders before purchasing their supplies, to call at this GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE.

Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and Hotel keepers, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS, as follows:—

country traders before purchasing their supplies, to call at this GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE.

Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and Hotel keepers, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS, as follows:—
5 pounds Ningyong Oolong, and a star black Tea, for 5 "Strong Young Hyson, 400 "Strong Young Hyson, 5 "Strong Young Hyson, 200 "Strong Young Hyson, 400 "Strong Young Losse Hyson, 5 "Southong, (sold elsewhere 50 ets per Ib.) 1.25 10 "good ground Coffee, 1.00 "An experienced and native Chinn-man, superintends the tea department. Money can be sent by mail, by friends coming to the city, or by Express men, and the package will be sent by return. No travelling agent is employed by the Company. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call.

Agents are appointed in every town, upon application, post paid, to the proprietors, to whom is given the GREATEST ADVANTAGE IN FRICE, AND EVERY EXCURITY AS TO QUALITY.

In consequence of the great reduction in the price of Teas and Coffees, we are enabled to give EXTRA QUALITIES for the old prices; and it is acknowledged by many persons that they cannot get so good tea of any kind, pax what prace Thex may, as the Young Hyson, at 50 cents, and the Ningyong Oolong, at 40 cents, which are sold at 198 WASHINGTON STREET,

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

STRONG & BRODHEAD, (SUCCESSORS TO Binney, Otherman & Co.,) Publishers and Booksellers, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery. Also, the books published by the Methodist Book Concern, New York. April 12.

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Wholesale and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head
of Portland Street,) where may be found a good assortment of
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And all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other
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Good, fashionable Hats from \$1.50 to \$4.09. Constantly on hand
Cloth, Silk and Fancy Caps—a variety of patterns.
P. S. Old Hats taken in exchange.
March \$22

OUND. A GREEN SILK PURSE, CONTAIN-I ing money, was found on board the Steamboat Governor, on her return from Eastham. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

Aug 23 DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 266 Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston. All operations performed in a careful, skilful, and thorough manner, and warranted.

19 Sept. 15, 1847. D. ROBY & CO., DEALERS IN WOOD,
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CRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE, SUR-GEON DENTISTS, No. 238 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all this purposes of natural ones. 1y Dec. 8. SUNDAY SCHOOLS. THE SUBSCRIBER IS prepared to furnish Sunday Schools with Books from the Methodist Book Concern, Massachusetts Sunday School Society, New England Sunday School Union, and American Sunday School Union, at depository prices. Also, he is now receiving a good assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Sunday School Libraries, which will be sold low.

March 29 tf CHARLES WAITE, THE MEMBERS OF THE MAINE CON-

FERENCES who are in want of Books, can have the same delivered to them free of expense, by sending us their orders, before the sessions commence.

July 12 2w STRONG & BRODHEAD. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS FOR SALE VERY low, at the Methodist Book Store, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston. A large supply constantly on hand.

April 12

tf

MINISTERS WILL FIND AT THE CHEAP Book Store, No 54 Cornbill, a first rate assortment of books in the Theological and Religious departments, and their orders will meet with prompt attention for any book published in the United States, or imported from abroad.

March 22

GHARLES WAITE. CHARLES WAITE.

LIFE OF THE LATE REV. ORANGE SCOTT, compiled from his personal narrative, correspondence, and other authentic sources. In two parts. By Rev. L. C. Matlack—12mo., muslin, with Portrait.

June 7 tf For sale by STRONG & BRODHEAD.

THE DYING CHILD. BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON

Translated by Mary Howitt.

Mother, I'm tired, and I fain would be sleeping, Let me repose upon thy bosom seek; But promise me that thou will leave off weeping Because thy tears fall hot upon my cheek. Here it is cold; the tempest raveth madly; But in my dreams all is so wondrous bright I see the angel children smiling gladly, When from my weary eyes I shut out light.

Mother, one stands beside me now ! and, listen ! Dost thou not hear the music's sweet accord ? See how his white wings beautifully glisten! Surely those wings were given him by our Lord! Green, gold and red are floating all around me: They are the flowers the angel scattereth. Shall I have also wings whilst life has bound me? Or, mother, are they given alone in death ?

Why dost thou clasp me as if I were going ? Why dost thou press thy cheek thus unto mine Thy cheek is hot, and yet thy tears are flowing ; I will, dear mother, will be always thine ! Do not sigh thus-it marreth my reposing ; And, if thou weep, then I must weep with thee Oh, I am tired—my weary eyes are closing:
—Look, mother, look, the angel kisseth me!

SKETCHES.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

M. de Chateaubriand left a will, in which he provides for the publication of his memoirs. which he has entitled Memoires d'outre tombe. In 1830 he made over these memoirs to a publisher at a certain price, but stipulated that they should not be published till after his death, and that four of his friends should superintend the publication. The friends named are MM. Mandaroux-Vertamy, Louis de Chateaubriand, (his nephew,) Hyde de Neuville, and de Levis.

The reputation of Chateaubriand, both as literary man and as a statesman, has made his name familiar to the American reader during a period of more than half a century. Chateaubriand has been aptly termed the John Quincy Adams of France, and in many respects there was a singular coincidence of character between those two great men-a coincidence which is the more remarkable when we consider the widely different circumstances by which they were surrounded. The following sketch of the life of Chateaubriand, we copy from the N. Y. Tribune

" Another of the great men of France has departed. The mind of Chateaubriand, so long a living and active portion of her glory, is now but a memory of the Past. Born even before the reign of mediæval principles had wholly passed away, it was his rare lot to witness the complete breaking up of old systems, and to outlive more than one of those terrible convulsions which, up to this time, are toiling to lay the foundation of a better era. The record of his life, when it is given to the world, in accordance with his desires, will contain an experience more varied and eventful than often falls to the lot of a man of genius. It will be to France a legacy of the same priceless value as we await in the memcirs of John Quincy Adams-necessary to the completeness of her history, and perishing only with her name and renown. have compiled from authentic sources the following brief biographical sketch of this distinguished man.

Francois Auguste de Chateaubriand was born at Combourg, in Brittany, in the year 1769. He was a nephew of the celebrated Malesherbes. whose travels on foot and in disguise, through France and Switzerland, may have supplied the inspiration of his own. The name of his father. who was engaged in the cod-fish trade at St. Malo, was originally Lepetre, but changed to Chateaubriand, from his having purchased the possessions of an extinct family of that name. The son, when in his seventeenth year, served for a time in the regiment of Navarre, and soon afterward, in consequence of the Revolution, sailed for America, where he lived for some time on the banks of the Southern Mississippi. Here, in the luxuriant solitude of primeval forests, and in the bark tents of the friendly Natchez, he seems to have learned that intense sympathy with Nature and enthusiastic spirit of devotion. which left their trace on all his after writings. The charming romances of 'Atala' and 'La Natchez' had sufficient truth and fidelity to his own experience, to give them a novel and enchanting freshness at the time they were written, while they lacked nothing of the grace and sentiment required by the taste of the same period. Chateaubriand returned to France in 1792, and was wounded at the siege of Thion-

We next find him in London, where he spent several years in exile, supporting himself wholly by his literary labors. During this time he wrote his 'Essay on Revolutions.' After the 18th of Brumaire, he was allowed to live in Paris, where, in conjunction with LaHarpe and others, he established the Mercure de France and Journal des Debats. He was at this time a Bonapartist, and declared, in one of his publications, that the Emperor was ' one of those men whom the Divinity, when he is weary of punishing, sends upon the world in token of expiation.' The 'Genius of Christianity,' perhaps the most celebrated and generally read of all his reflective works, appeared in 1802, in London, at a period admirably adapted to its success. Bonaparte wished to restore the Church, and book, which, twenty years before, would have found few to defend it, now attained an immense popularity. The sincre religious feeling which pervades it, mounting at times into the lofty atmosphere of poetry, found its way to the heart of the public, then recovering from the fatal extreme to which it had been hurried. The next year, during his residence in Rome, as Secretary of the Embassy under Cardinal Fesch, he wrote The Martyrs,' and in the same year was appointed on a mission to the Valais, which station he resigned after the death of Duke d'Enghlen. In 1806 he travelled to Jerusalem, by way of Cyprus and Rhodes, returning through Egypt, Tunis and Spain. His 'Itineraire' one of the finest specimens of descriptive writing in the French language. It combines the fancy of a poet with the enthusiasm of a religious pilgrim. Less brilliant than Lamartine's 'Voyage en Orient,' it is more simple and sincere, and contains the elements of more general popularity. At this date, the fame of Chateaubriand had become European, and he was recognized as one of the first living authors of France. In 1811 he was elected member of the French

Institute, in place of Chenier. After the banishment of Napoleon, he published a pamphlet, entitled 'Bonaparte and the Bourbons,' which Louis XVIII. was accustomed to say was worth more to him than an army. This decided his position as a Royalist, which political view he held during the remainder of his life. He remained in Ghent during Napoleon's second brief reign, as Minister to Louis XVIII., and after the final restoration of this monarch was made a Viscount and Peer of France. From this time until 1829, he held various important positions under the Government, beside serving as Minister to Berlin, Extraordinary Embassador to London and to the Congress of Verona, and Minister to Rome. The most important of his literary productions, in addition to his talented editorials in the Journal des Debats, were his 'Notes on Greece,' and a very popular essay

on the abolition of the censorship, in which he affirmed that without freedom of the press a representative government was worth nothing. His complete works were published in 1829, in thirty volumes, the publishers (L'Avocat and Le Fevre) having offered him the enormous sum of 550,000 francs for the copyright.

When the July revolution took place, he advocated the claims of the Duke of Bordeaux, and refused giving the oath of loyalty to Louis Philippe, which obliged him to resign his title of Peer. For the following ten years he devoted himself principally to literature, producing among other works, his translation of Milton, for whose poetry he professed an unbounded ad-miration, and his 'Essay on English Literature.' During the latter years of his life he lived in seclusion, occupying himself with his own history, under the title of Memoires d'outre-tomb, (Me moirs after the tomb.) A modern critic gives the following concise view of Chateaubriand's

'His style is glowing, rich in images, full of soul, and not without strength; his descriptions, especially, are admirably drawn, but his ideas are sometimes wanting in depth and connection. Although his power of representation gives him a distinguished place among the authors of France, none of his works, singly, can be called classical, in the sense belonging to a free and lofty mind, in which fertility of ideas is harmoniously combined with depth and energy."

THE NEW REGENT OF GERMANY. While John of Austria is the centre of so much political interest, a brief sketch of his career may be interesting to many, for it belongs more to the past generation than to the present. He is the brother of the late and uncle of the reigning Emperor; he was born 1782, and has therefore reached his 66th year. He was educated and thrown into active life during the stormy times of the first French revolution; as early as 1800 he was placed in command of an Austrian army; but he was not fortunate; the battle of Hohenlinden tried him in the fire of misfortune, and the utmost he could effect was by his personal courage and example to keep the spirit of the Austrian forces from being quite crushed by the defeats they sustained from the French armies, led by the ablest of its Generals. After the peace of Luneville he was appointed Director of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Academy of Vienna. Notwithstanding his youth, he was the object of many bright expectations in that gloomy period; he became excessively popular, especially in the Austrian provinces. He originated the measure of arming a Landwehr, or Militia, and served through the campaign of 1805. The next few years were the most disastrous in the annals of Austria, except, perhaps, the present one. In 1811 he founded the Johanneum in Gratz. He was always strongly attached to the study of natural history, and when released from military duties he lived the life of a mountaineer, preferring the Styrian hills as a residence to the capital. He knew the whole of this district thoroughly, and was on the best terms with its inhabitants, to whom he was known as a bold and successful explorer of the most inaccessible points. He served again in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815. With the peace began the gan the long ministry of Metternich, and the policy of opposition to all progress, which he maintained for more than 30 years. The Archduke always condemned the system of the allpowerful Chancellor, and never concealed the dislike of it; the consequence was, that not being able to oppose it by positive action, he withdrew himself from political life altogether, and almost separated himself from his family, by marrying the daughter of the Postmaster of Aussee; he was exiled from Vienna, and all but socially proscribed; the gulf between him, the Court, and the old nobility, however, was never closed. He lived in his retirement at Gratz, farming, botanizing and hunting, but never for a day released from the espionage that Metternich kept upon his movements. His popularity was always feared as much as his opinions. After a long absence he revisited the Tyrol in 1835, and was received with such enthusiasm that the Vienna journals were not permitted to publish the account of his reception. In 1842, at a public dinner, he is said to have given a toast, "No Austria, no Prussia, but a united Germany." This incident has secured him much of his present popularity. The statement ran through all the journals, but there are considerable doubts of the authenticity of the anecdote. In person the Archduke is of middle height, thin and bald; his countenance expresses great benevolence and good humor. Though of so advanced an age. he has preserved much of the enthusiasm of youth. When the revolution occurred in Vienna he entered at once into public life, and it was principally by his influence that Metternich was compelled to resign. The

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.

events since the revolution are too well known

to require repetition; he is now Regent of Aus-

tria and Chief of the German Empire, and Met-

ternich is an exile!

The large sums which His Majesty was supposed to have placed in foreign funds, were no doubt a great object of curiosity with the possessors of his portfolios; but all that is produced, is an account showing that he had posses sions in America, \$55,000, which, all the proceeds being re-invested, had increased in 1847 to \$72,600 five per cents, that is, about \$18,-000, producing £900 a year. There is no trace in these papers of any English funds; but we have heard, and believe the truth to be, that all the King possesses out of France, is a sum of about £10,000 in the British funds, yielding about £300 a year; and the Queen has, it is said, about £500 a year, in the Austrian funds, a legacy from an aunt, one of the Archduchesses. And to these three small and accidental resources, is reduced all that malevolence has said of the avaricious accumulation of the King. man engaged in prayer. -Quarterly Review.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

DON'T BECOME RICH AGAIN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"I've lost my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home we can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house. The children can no longer go to expensive schools. . Yesterday I was a rich man. To-day there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts.'

"Dear father." said the children, "do no look so sad. We will help you to get a living." "What can you do, poor things?" said he.

"You shall see, you shall see," answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again.

"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old. "I will not have any new

had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lift- tiful illustration that had just occurred in his ed up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

They left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, carpets and furniture were sold; and she who had been so long mistress of the mansion shed no tear.

" Pay every debt," said she; " let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy." He rented a neat cottage, and a small piece of ground a few miles from the city. With the

aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training. The eldest one assisted her in the work of the

household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides, they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which they readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent boquets to market, in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they plaited straw; they painted maps; they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at her post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was into his arms, and clasping his neck, said :

"I never enjoyed such health before," said " And I never was so happy before," said the

"We never knew how many things we could do when we lived in the great house," said the

children; "and we love each other a great deal better here; you call us your little bees." "Yes," replied the father; "and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on. Economy as well as industry was strictly observed; nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter be-

came assistant teacher in a distinguished female

seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling, which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved: vines and flowering trees were planted around it. The merchant was happier under his wood-bine covered porch. in a summer's evening, than he had been in his

showy drawing-room. "We are now thriving and prosperous," said he: "shall we now return to the city?

O no, no," was the unanimous reply. "Let us remain," said the wife, "where w

have found health and contentment." 'Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again;

CHILDREN.

THE SULKY GIRL.

Mr. Robert Raikes visited the parents and children of his school at their own houses. He called on a poor woman one day, and found a mother complained that correction was of no avail, obstinacy marked her conduct, and it was finery and airs in the world would sink into invery bad. After asking the parent's leave he be- significance. gan to talk seriously to the girl, and concluded by telling her that, as the first step towards amendment, she must kneel down and ask her again told. mother's pardon. The girl continued sulky.

"Well, then," says he, "if you have no rebe a good girl; and if you will not humble yourself, I must humble myslf and make a beginning for you."

With that he kneeled down on the ground gether with all the solemnity of a juvenile offender. "Pray forgive," &c. No sooner did him. the stubborn girl see him on his knees, on her and tenderness followed. She burst into tears, and immediately falling on her knees earnestly entreated forgiveness. Afterwards she never occasioned her mother any trouble.-London Child's Companion.

AN HONEST BOY.

money. His mother confirmed the good reso- it .- English paper. lution-the pocket book was advertised, and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service, and he is now one of

THE DYING MOTHER AND HER BOY.

A gentleman was not long since called upon to visit a dying female. On entering the hum ble cottage where she resided, he heard, in an adjoining room, an infant voice. He listened, and found it was the child of the poor dying wo-

"O Lord, bless my poor mother," said the little boy, "and prepare her to die. O God, I thank thee that I have been sent to a Sabbath School, and there have been taught to read my Bible, and there learned that 'when my father and mother forsake me, thou wilt take me up. This comforts me, now that my poor mother is going to leave; may it comfort her, and may she go to heaven, and may I go there too, and pity my poor dear mother, and help me to say, thy will be done."

He ceased, and the visiter, opening the door, approached the bedside of the poor woman.

Your child has been praying with you?" "Yes," said she, making an effort to rise, "he is a dearchild. Thank God he has been sent to a Sunday School. I cannot read myself, but he has read that blessed book, the Bible, to me, and I hope I have reason to bless God for and nearest to them, and good will to all manit. Yes, I have heard from him that I am a sinner, I have heard from him of Jesus Christ, and I do, as a poor sinner, put my trust in him. I hope he will preserve me. I hope he has for-given me. I am going to die, but I am not afraid; my dear child has been the means of moral being, in the supremacy of his conscience

was sent to a Sunday School!"

A beloved minister of the Gospel was one great grief than great joy, though our acquaintfour years old. "I will not have any new day speaking of that active, living faith, which the sympathise more with the former than with things bought, and I shall sell my great doll." should at all times cheer the heart of the sin-

The heart of the husband and father, which cere follower of Jesus, and related to me a beau-

Wesleyan

He had gone in a cellar which in winter was quite dark, and entered by a trap door. A little daughter, only three years old was trying to find him, and came to the trap door, but on looking down all was dark, and she called: " Are you down cellar, papa?

"Yes; would you like to come Mary?" "It is dark, I can't come down, papa."
"Well, my daughter, I am right below you and I can see you, though you cannot see me, and

if you will drop yourself I will catelfyou."
"O, I should fall; I can't see you, papa.' "I know it," he answered, "but I am really here, and you shall not fall or hurt yourself. I you will jump I will catch you safely.'

Little Mary strained her eyes to the utmost but she could catch no glimpse of her father. She hesitated, then advanced a little further, then summoning all her resolution, she threw herself forward, and was received safely in her father's arms. A few days after, she again discovered the cellar door open, and supposing her father to be there, she called:

"Shall I come again, papa?" "Yes, my dear, in a minute," he replied and had just time to reach his arms towards her, when, in her childish glee, she fell shouting "I knew, dear papa, I should not fall."

LADIES.

ADVICE TO WIVES

Love is fickle, sages say Beauty cannot hold him ; Love will steal himself away, Maidens, if you scold him. Love, he wift not live with strife, Even turns from beauty, If the lady plagues his life With her household duty

You can have him in your power Ladies, if you try it ; Use him as you won him first, Love, he can't deny it. Do not fret, and scold, and pout, Aggravating trouble; Beauty kicking up a rout

Makes misfortune double

HOW DO MEN GENERALLY GET THEIR WIVES?

Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a quesfor then," she added, " we little ones were shut tion we have occasionally heard discussed; and up in the nursery, and we did not see much of the result invariably come to is worth mentionyou or mother. Now we all live together, and sis- ing to our young lady readers. Chance has ter, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be much to do in the affair; but then there are imindustrious and useful. We were none of us portant governing circumstances. It is certain happy when we were rich and did not work. So that few men make a selection from ball rooms, father, please not to be a rich man any more." or any other places of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate, or load their persons, go for nothing, as far as husband catching is concerned. Where, and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians -at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the very refractory girl crying and fretting. Her charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these, all the

> We shall illustrate this by an anecdote, which, though not new, will not be the worse for being

In the year 1773, Peter Burrell Esq., of Beck enham, in Kent, whose strength was rapidly degard for yourself I have much for you. You clining, was advised by his physicians to go to will be ruined and lost if you do not begin to Spa for the recovery of his health. His daughters feared that those who had only motives entirely mercenary, would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who, from duty and affection united, would feel the before the child's mother, and put his hands to greatest pleasure in administering to his ease and comfort; they, therefore, resolved to accompany

They proved that it was not a spirit of dissiaccount, than her pride was overcome at once, pation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any gay and fashionable circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home except to attend him, either to take the air or to drink the waters; in a word they lived a most recluse life in the midst of a town then the resort of the illustrious and fashionable personages of Eu-

This exemplary attention to their father pro-That "honesty is the best policy," was il-lustrated some years since under the following of all the English at Spa, and was the cause of circumstances, detailed by the Rochester Demo- their elevation to that rank in life, to which crat. A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to their merits gave them so just a title. They petition him for aid for a sick sister and her all were married to noblemen-one to the Earl children, when he found a wallet containing fif- of Beverly, another to the Duke of Hamilton, ty dollars. The aid was refused, and the and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a distressed family were pinched for want. The third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it boy revealed the fortune to his mother, but ex- is justice to them to say, that they reflected honpressed a doubt about using any portion of the or on their rank, rather than derived any from

THE WIVES.

It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and inthe most successful merchants in Ohio. Hon-dustrious wife. Some men live and make a far esty always brings its reward-to the mind, if better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars. The man does his part well; but the woman is good for nothing. She will even upbraid her husband for not living in as good style as her neighbor, while the fault is entirely her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable and industri ous wife, and that makes the difference. His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the waters remain unchanged. No Nicholas, the driver, is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an insult for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and devotion.

SECRET OF BEAUTY.

A lady's beauty depends so much upon expression, that if that be spoiled, farewell to her charms; and which nothing tends more to bring about than a countenance soured with imaginary cares, instead of being lighted up with thank-fulness for innumerable blessings. This is the cause of so many ladies withering into wrinkles early in life; whilst nothing renders their beauty so lasting as that placid look of pure benevolence, which emanates from a heart full of thankfulness to Heaven, affection for those dearest

MAN'S TRUEST HAPPINESS .- As an intelligent being, man's truest happiness lies in the pre-eminence of his reason over his senses; as a saving my soul. O, how thankful I am that he over both; and, as an immortal creature, in his fitness for that eternal state, to which this life is only the gymnasium.

GRIEF AND JOY .- It is easier to concea

YOUTH.

WILLIAM TELL.

More than four hundred years ago, the coun try which goes by the name of Switzerland was under the Austrian Government, and the people were little better than slaves. They were made to pay heavy taxes, and to perform the most menial offices, while the Austrians lived upon the fruits of their labor, and governed them as with a rod of iron.

One of the Austrian governors by the name of Gesler, was a very great tyrant, and did all he could to break the spirit of the Swiss people, but it was of little use.

Gesler went so far in his tyranny as to com mand his hat or cap to be placed on a pole in the market place, and ordered every Swiss who passed it should bow to it. The poor Swiss people did not like it at all; but they were afraid to disobey the order, as imprisonment or death would be the consequence of their disobedience. There was, however, one noble minded man, who was afraid neither of imprisonment nor death, who refused to bow to Gesler's cap. His name was William Tell. He not only refused to bow to the hat, but incited his countrymen to throw off the Austrian yoke.

He was soon seized and brought into the presence of the tyrant. William Tell was a famous bowman, and had his bows and arrows about his person when he was seized. Gesler, telling him he had forfeited his life, proposed that he should exhibit a specimen of his skill as an archer, promising him that if he could hit an apple at a certain distance he should go free.

Tell was glad to hear this, and began to have a better opinion of the governor than he deserved; but the cruel man called Tell's only son, a boy seven years old, forward, and placed the apple on his head, bidding his father fire

When Tell saw this he nearly fainted, and his hand trembled so much that he could scarcely place the arrow in the string. There was, however, no alternative; he must attempt the feat or die; but that which unnerved his arm was the fear that his skill might fail him, and that he might kill his son.

The child, seeing his father's distress, endeavored to console him.

"I am sure you will not hit ME, father," said he. "I have seen you strike a bird on the wing at a great distance, and I will stand quite still.

The ground was now measured, and the boy was placed against the tree. It is impossible for you to understand what the unfortunate Tell felt as he prepared to shoot. Twice he levelled his arrow, but dropped it again. His eyes were so blinded by his emotion that he could not see the apple. The assembled spectators, of whom there were

numbers, seemed to hold their breath. At length Tell summoned up all his courage. He dashed the tears from his eyes, and bent his bow. Away went the arrow, and piercing the apple, cut it in two, and embedded itself in the The spectators shouted and applauded. Tell

was taken to Gesler, who was about to set him free, when he observed another a rrow sticking under his girdle. "Ha!" said he, "an arrow! Why that con-

cealed weapon?" "It was destined for You!" replied Tell, "if I had killed my child !"

Upon this daring threat Tell was again seized by the tyrant's soldiers, and was hurried away to be put to death. But being a strong and resolute man, he made his escape, and fleeing away into the mountains, incited the people to throw off the tyrant's yoke. They accordingly took up arms, and made Tell their leader.

leaped out before any one else could land, and cause of his death was a disease of the heart and snatching a concealed arrow from his person, liver. He sought, and we trust obtained regen sat in the boat.

forgotten, but the people always think of him associates. with gratitude, and consider him as the deliverer of his country.-Merry's Museum.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.

Stick to your trade, boys, and learn how to mother in the Lord lived the most of her years work if you wish to be truly independent. in Sutton, this State, but came to this place There is no more pitiable sight than a half learn- sometime since with a neice, at whose house she ed mechanic applying for work. He is always departed this life for the joys of the world above. at the foot of the hill, and labor as he may, un- She had been a worthy and deeply pious memless he has become perfect in his trade before ber of the church for nearly fifty years, and he attains the years of his majority, he never when in a good old age she was called to leave will be perfect, and can calculate on poverty as her friends and the church below, it was with

who a few months ago was at work in this office at fair wages; but his parents encouraged him in the idea that he was a man, and should have a man's pay.

learned of his having been engaged for a short duration, and her call to depart unexpected both time in three different offices in three several to herself and friends. But she triumphs cities.

business, he could not have permanent employ-ment, and so he has taken up a new trade. He adultiful child, a faithful and affectionate friend; joined a company of corps dramatique, and the last notice we had of his whereabouts was from a handbill announcing his appearance before the as others which have no hope." citizens of Worcester for a benefit, in the character of the "Irish Tiger."

Parents, if you wish well to your children, urge them to learn their trades perfectly. A neglect of this counsel makes "Irish Ti-

gers," and Yankee mutton heads of thousands of bright boys every year.—Christian Citizen.

She had no doubts or fears in dying, but could

SHERIDAN'S PROCRASTINATION.

tion; whether it was a deed to sign or a letter nity; and with it her joys increase, and her to frank, he would still put off doing it. Noth- song shall swell with praise to him who redeeming was ever done in time or place. Letters ed and washed her in his own blood. containing money or bearing intelligence of importance remained unopened. Whether private or official business demanded his attention, still there was the same indolence, the same unwillingness to apply, which eventually led to

proceeded to tumble them over and look at the superscriptions, he observed that the letters were most of them unopened, and that some of were most of them unopened, and that some of Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may them had coronets on the seal. He remarked to Mr. Westley, the treasurer of Drury Lane, who was sitting by the fire, having also for a long time danced attendance, that Mr. Sheridan at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or treated all alike, wafer or coronet, pauper or peer, the letters seemed equally unopened.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

"Just so," was the treasurer's reply; "indeed, last winter I was occupying myself as you should I see among these letters but one from myself, unopened like the rest—a letter that I

history, sir, was that I had received a note from Mr. Sheridan, dated Bath, and headed with the words 'money bound,' and entreating me to send the first ten pounds I could lay my hands upon. This I did. In the meantime I suppose some one had given him a cast in his carriage up to town, and his application to me had never more been thought of; and therefore there lay my letter, and would have continued to lie till the house-maid had swept it with the rest into the fire, if I had not accidentally seen it.

Mr. Smyth could not help, on going down stairs, telling the story to his valet, Edwards. suggesting to him to look after the letters, to which he replied:

"What can I do for such a master? The other morning, I went to settle his room, after he had gone out, and on throwing open the windows, found them stuffed up with paper of different kinds, and amongst them bank notes: there had been a high wind in the night-the windows, I suppose, had rattled-he had come in quite intoxicated, and in the dark, for want of something better, stuffed the bank notes into the casement-and as he never knows what he has in his pocket, or what he has not, they were never afterwards missed .- Memoir of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

PEOPLE OF MODERATE FORTUNE

If you are about to furnish a house, do not spend all your money, be it much or little. Do not let the beauty of this thing, and the cheapness of that, tempt you to buy unnecessary articles. Dr. Franklin's maxim was a wise one-Nothing is cheap which you do not want."

Buy merely what is absolutely necessary, and let experience of your wants and your means dictate what shall be afterwards obtained. If you spend all at first, you will find you have bought many things you do not want, and omitted many you do want. Begin cautiously. As riches increase, increase in hospitality and splendor; but it is always painful and inconvenient to decrease.

After all, these things are viewed in their roper light by the judicious and respectable. Neatness, tastefulness, and good sense, may be shown in the management of a small household and the arrangement of a little furniture, as well as upon a large scale. The consideration gained by living beyond one's income, is not actually worth the trouble it costs. The glare that is about such false, wicked parade, is deceptive; it does not in fact procure valuable friends or extensive influence. More than that, it is wrong, morally wrong, so far as the individual is concerned; and injurious beyond calculation to the interests of our country. To what are the increasing beggary and discouraged exertions of the present day owing? A multitude of causes no doubt tend to increase the evils, but the root of the whole matter is the extravagance of all classes of people.

We never shall be prosperous till we have sufficient moral courage to make pride and vanity yield to the dictates of honesty and prudence. We never shall be free from embarrassment till we cease to be ashamed of industry and economy! Let women aid in the needed reformation. Let their husbands and fathers see them happy without finery; and if their friends have, as often the case, a foolish pride in seeing them decorated, let them silently and gradually check this feeling, by showing that they have better means of commanding respect. Let the exercise of ingenuity, economy, and neatness, prove that good taste and gentility are attainable without great expense .- Mrs. L. M. Child.

BLOGRAPHICAL.

Died, in Pomfret, Vt., July 7th, Mr. SILVA-But he was again taken prisoner, and being put into a boat with Gesler and his men, for the sessed an unusually mild disposition, which purpose of rowing over one of the lakes, a storm rendered him worthy of the confidence and afarose, and the boat was driven ashore. Tell fection of his relatives and acquaintance. The took aim at the tyrant, and shot him dead as he erating grace, which enabled him to endure his sickness with Christian patience and resigna-After this, Tell so roused the people that they tion. As his end approached he longed to desoon gained their freedom, and Switzerland is a part, that he might be with Christ. May God free country to this day. Tell has never been sanctify this event to his relatives and his young R. H. SPAULDING

Sharon, Vt., Aug. 3d, 1848. Christian Messenger please copy.

Died in Claremont, N. H., Aug. 4, Widow JEMIMA EASTMAN, aged 78. Our departed the fullest confidence that their loss would be his portion with a good deal of safety.

We have in our mind's eye a lad of eighteen. the fullest confidence that their loss we have in our mind's eye a lad of eighteen. She died truly, in the Lord.

Yours.

Died, in Sandwich, Mass., July 26th, EME-He left us with a feeling that he should get LINE M. HAMBLIN, in the 26th year of her age. rich faster in Boston, and since that we have The illness of which sister H. died was of short through faith in the Savior, and resigned her Of course, with his slight knowledge of the spirit into the hands of her Creator in confident

R. M. HATFIELD.

Died in Ware, July 30, Sister MARY E. Fobes, aged 23. She was faithful and uniform in life, and as she passed through a season of say, "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, Much of the inconvenience to which Sheri- eternal in the heavens." She commenced a dan was subjected, arose from his procrastina- Sabbath on earth that shall not close in all eter-

C. L. EASTMAN.

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. the most serious results.

Professor Smyth was waiting one morning for him in his ante-room, and happened to cast his eyes on a table that stood in the middle of the room, covered with manuscripts, plays, pamphlets and papers of every description. As the proceeded to tumble them, over and look at the

We wish agents to be particular to write th

knew contained a ten pound note within it. The Printed by F. RAND - Press of G. C. RAND & CO.

Vol. XIX. §

ST. SIMONI

While private in

in practice in their

from the mass of been set forth by S was impossible but should begin also public men whose was called the liber to all new ideas of as the whig and ra have derived many from Bentham, wi the mass, so the re attained to power i of its vital sap from Simon and Fourier there was a section which had express ideas of the Saintpression of the Sai not really destroyed sioned its metemps tics. At the head publicans was M. the M. Cavaignac w Government appoin geria. Forming th contented among th came objects of fea acts was the publi which, indicating Rights of Man, w Robespierre, and pr tional Convention,

subversive of admit ment of Robespierr ble clause was a def contained. "Propo that portion of goo by the laws." To all the more startlin mosthenic precision their adhesion. It portion of their cree namely, which proj rights of inheritan spierre's definition, that is, as the gener investigating its o chose to decree, for be entitled to beque even that no man sh of his possessions at ciety would conforn new ideas of proper views, audacious an one sees only an im ciple of the Roman .

The promulgation

and his associates friendly private cont -between them an practical republicans was the chief and rep though speculative, I sociates had set fort led by his instincts as immediate and pract remote and Utopian On the one hand, he with men whom he i had to clear himself He effected both w the attempt of Fie down on the republi of the Government. prosecutions for trea ber laws against the his position as edi Cavaignae and his as in prison, or driven It was now though an end in France.

with a sort of chiva can opinions, believe for to him, says his cause deferred was a he continued till his pistol-shot of M. Gi hope-his party ruin Philippe still on the Carrel, however, w ism was to revive in that moderate form i it, but rather in the o from which he had d period when its prosp ceived an adherent in talent-M. Louis Bl Corsican mother, and tremely small statur ance, he threw hims into the element of result was his " Hist work which had main this country, eve February had elevaof the French nation

now, however, that

volume on " The Or

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having mastered the Saint-Simonians and cast these into a for the world in spite of "Wherever," say tainty of being able sult from the very social institutions, th is his fundamental m end at which he aim in language partly Fourierist, as follow rial amelioration o means of the free c fraternal association which he attacks in society, is the system ometimes names it, cious mercantile spi which, remorselessly means and opportur tries to grow richer mass of the people, petition is a system middle classes it is a ruptcy and ruin; in

and apoplexy; if it England and France

bed and peculiar se